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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

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LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1907.				
9th Mar.	ORIENTAL	5294	BRITANNIA	6036
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	6294	MARMORA	10609
30th "	CALEDONIA	7636		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10513		
13th "	CHINA	7919		
20th "	PENINSULAR	6294	MOLDAVIA	9600
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5294	HIMALAYA	6393
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	6294	VICTORIA	6532
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
BOMBAY, 21*st December*, 1905.

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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	3,636	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	3,636	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "
DUMBEA	3,636	Boyer	25th May "

For further Particulars apply to
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AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SEMIRAMIS	3361	A. Martinolich	19th March.
AFRICA	4590	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Masca	16th April.
KOERRER	5331	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4280	M. Dabovitch	16th May.
AFRICA	4590	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
† AUSTRIA	7582	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
† YORKARRTS	8000	R. Colleiani	2nd May.
* PARSIA	5899	P. Craglietta	25th May.
* TAIRSTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Sassoon House, 62, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon.	11th Mar.	11 a.m. P. D. & O.*
DUMRA	1,706	Thur.	14th Mar.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid.	15th Mar.	7 a.m. (direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 11th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Kuweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHARA," 3,024 tons, on or about 16th March.

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8th *March*, 1907.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
			1907.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3962	13th Mar.
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5031	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	4th May.
CIROASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June

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Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 330
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 535
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 730
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
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Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
				1907
RIOJUN MARU	..	C. B. Lapraik	....	14th Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	19th Mar.	30th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	..	T. Tibbols	30th Mar	10th April
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd Apr	11th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Fyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	..	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	..	F. Fyne	23rd July	3rd August

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 13	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

MR. B. BOROOAH, Calcutta, having lately secured the leases of several good Sal Forests, wants respectable and substantial people to take up Contracts for manufacturing Railway Sleepers, etc.

Only BONA FIDE and substantial Contractors need apply.

For particulars please address—

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8, Hare Street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 16th MARCH, 1907.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 11th March, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

MR. and MRS. MUIR MACKENZIE beg to announce that the deferred DRAWING-ROOM MEETING of the above Society will be held on MONDAY, March 11th, at 6 p. m., at the Government Bungalow, the Ridge, Malabar Hill (lately in the occupation of H.M. the Amir). Among the speakers will be the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Revd. Dr. Mackichan, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, and others.

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THE PANTELEGRAPHY PUBLISHING CO., LD., LONDON.

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JAMALBI, spinster daughter of NOORBI of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, deceased.

REHMANBHAI BAPUBHAI MUTAWALI, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, one of the executors named in the said Will, residing at Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay, a Mutawali .. .. Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the aforenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir Lawrence H. JENKINS, K. C. I. E., Chief Justice, at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of March in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine-hundred and Seven, and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI.

The 2nd day of March, 1907.

Mr. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA,
Petitioner's Attorney.

NOTICE.

TIMBER SLEEPERS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of SLEEPERS as under for the use of the Eastern Bengal State Railway:

	No.
Ordinary	
Broad Gauge Sleepers (10′ × 10″ × 5″) ...	1,50,000
Metre Gauge (6′ × 8″ × 44″) ...	1,50,000
Special sizes (given in specifications) ...	9,000

Delivery of Sleepers must commence in December, 1907, or earlier and must be completed by 15th February, 1908. At least 40 per cent. of the total quantity must be delivered before the end of December 1907, and 40 per cent. more before the end of January 1908.

Tenders will be considered for any of the following descriptions of timber:

Indian: Sal, Deodar or Burmese Pynkado.	
Western Australia:	Hill-grown Jarrah.
New South Wales:	Mixed Hardwoods.
Queensland:	do.
Tasmanian:	do.

Tenders may be submitted for the whole or any portion of the quantities required. Parties tendering are requested to state the number of Sleepers offered of each class of Timber, and when more than one class is offered to quote the rate for each class as well as the average rate.

In the case of mixed hardwoods the proportions allowable are given in the specification.

The Australian and Tasmanian Sleepers to be Government inspected and marked true to name at the cost of the suppliers, and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Burmese Pynkado Sleepers will be inspected and passed by an Engineer Officer of the Burma Railways before shipment and the price quoted should include delivery F. O. R. at Calcutta.

Sal and deodar will be inspected and passed at any Railway station, and prices quoted must include delivery into trucks at stations after having been passed by an officer of the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

Tenders should be returned enclosed in sealed covers addressed to the Secretary, Railway Board, at Simla, by 12 noon on MONDAY, May 13th, 1907 and should be superscribed in red ink "Tenders for Sleepers for the Eastern Bengal State Railway for 1907-1908."

Forms of tender and specifications must be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Scaldah, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of Rs. 100 for each set of forms and specifications, which will be refunded on order of the Railway Board provided a *Bona Fide* tender is submitted.

The Railway Board are not bound to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the whole or any part of a tender may be accepted or rejected.

CALCUTTA, 27th FEBRUARY, 1907.

Some People seem to reckon their rate of Progress by the noise they make and the dust they raise!

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ACTS like a CHARM in PLAGUE and MALARIA.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December 1906 of

Rs. 30	0	0	per share of Rs. 500	0	0 paid up.
,, 15	0	0	Do. 250	0	0 ,,
,, 7	8	0	Do. 125	0	0 ,,
,, 3	12	0	Do. 62	8	0 ,,
,, 1	14	0	Do. 31	4	0 ,,

free of Income-Tax will be paid on application, on and after the 18th March 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 22nd February 1907.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December 1906, of Rs 30 per share (of Rs. 500 paid up) free of Income tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 22nd February, 1907.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED AND REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1906, of Rs. 30 per share (of Rs. 500 paid up) and Rs. 15 per share (of Rs. 250 paid up) free of Income tax, will be paid, on application on and after the 18th March 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 22nd February 1907.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1906, of Rs. 30 per share (of Rs. 500 paid up) free of Income-tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March, 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 22nd February, 1907.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1906, of Rs. 3 per share (of Rs. 100 paid up) free of Income-tax, will be paid, on application, on and after the 18th March, 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 22nd February, 1907.

GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
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BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December, 1906, of Rs 15 per share (of Rs. 500 paid up) free of Income-tax, will be paid, on application on and after the 18th March 1907, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on 22nd February 1907.

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BOMBAY, 7TH MARCH, 1907.

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ENGLISH CONCERT PARTY.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

London, *March 7.*] [Bombay, *March 8.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 7/16		7/16
2½ do. Rentes	96¼	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	102	¼	
3½ do. Govt Securities	85¼	1/16	
Bar Silver in London	31 1/16		1/16
Do. do. 2 months' hence	31 3/16		1/16
Do. do. in New York	68¾		⅛
Exchange on London at Paris	25·30	⅛	
Do. do. do. New York	4·84½	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate	5%	unchgd since 17 Jan.	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	4½%	½	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	4½%	unchgd	
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5%	unchgd	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	5½%	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans	4½%	½	
Do. 7-day Market Loans	4½%	½	

Amount withdrawn from Bank of England, £400,000 for South America.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)... 1s. 3 1/16d. unchanged.

MAILS :—
The Bombay Mails of 23rd ultimo arrived at Brindisi on 6th instant.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...	£36,100,000	Dec. £600,000
Public Deposits	...	£16,000,000	Inc. £1,000,000
Other Deposits	...	£42,900,000	Inc. £200,000
Government Securities		£15,400,000	Dec. £100,000
Other Securities	...	£35,300,000	Inc. £2,100,000
Notes and Gold	...	£26,400,000	Dec. £900,000

The Bank's Reserve is 45 % of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	steady
Futures	Quiet
East Indian...	steady
Manchester	firm
Total Sales	12,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export...	500
Imports	46,000
Mid-Americans	6 22/32d
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	11¼ unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
5·83	5·83	5·83	5·82
+04	+03	+05	+04
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·81	5·79	5·76	5·73	5·72
+03	+04	+03	+03	+03

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	22,000	bales,
Do. do. last year...	14,000	,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	9,000	,,
Do. to Continent ...	8,000	,,

Spot Cotton—11·45 unchanged.

Futures—Month of March 9·91 + 03
Do. do. July 10·11 unchgd

Advanced early owing to Bull support and short covering and tended to decline later in consequence of large estimated receipts for to-morrow.

New Orleans—
Spot Cotton—11 1/16 + 1/16
Futures—Month of May 10·70+03
Do. do. July 10·85—02
Closing Tone of Futures—steady.

WHEAT.

Tone of Wheat.—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—
Brown Cawnpore, 42/ Apl.-May Dunkirk. Buyers, Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—Steady.

Linseed—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 44 Mar.-April. Antwerp, Done. Canal.
Tone of Linseed. Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 7¾ unchanged.

Sugar—
German granulated Sugar, double bags, C, and F, India, 11s. 10½d.
Months of Shipment—April. Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
18 Boxes gold Bullion.	12,63,360	London	Peninsular	National Bank
6 Boxes Gold Bullion.	4,60,800	,,	Peninsular	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion Sovs and half Sovs.	1,67,300	,,	Peninsular	Hongkong Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullion.	1,53,600	,,	Peninsular	Bank of Bombay
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,216	Persian Gulf Ports	Lhasa	Mac Makenzie & Co
2 Bundle Rupees.	4,800	Muscat	Africa	C Dwarkadas
1 Bundle Sovs half Sovs : and Rupees.	12,624	Jeddah	Tientsin	Shah S N Co
2 Parcels Gold Bullion.	23	London	Egypt	Yokohama Bank
1 Parcel Gold Bullion.	28	,,	Egypt	Hongkong Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

Friday Evening.] [8th March, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England since	17th January	'07	5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 7th March	'07	8 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 6th December	'06	9 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 15th January	'07	9 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

Liabilities—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	19,31,554	.....
Other Deposits	32,49,545	.....
Sundries	25,436	.....
Assets—		
Government Securities	6,68,740	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	3,36,161
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	.....	1,51,035
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities	18,72,856	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	1,62,540
Bullion	73,086	.....
Balance with other Banks	1,39,443	.....
Sundries	29,123	.....
Cash	37,73,355	.....

Council Bills :—

At the periodical bidding for Council Bills on Wednesday last one crore was offered, of which 57·70 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4 7/16d. and 42·30 lakhs in transfers at 1s. 4 7/16d. tenders at these rates receiving 54 per cent. After the sales 5·30 lakhs Transfers were allotted at 1s. 4 7/16d.

The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 131 lakhs. The amount advertised for allotment next week has been reduced by 20 lakhs to 80 lakhs.

The mail of the 22nd February brings £300,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :

Calcutta ...	Rs.	6,60,000
Bombay	,,	1,80,000
Madras	,,	6,40,000
Total...	Rs.	15,00,000

The mail of the 1st March brings £90,000 silver and £140,000 gold for Bombay, and £210,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	8,30,000
Bombay	,,	3,40,000
Madras	,,	3,30,000
Total...	Rs.	15,00,000

The mail of the 8th instant brings £320,000 silver and £150,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	9,90,600
Bombay	,,	15,50,000
Madras	,,	35,00,000
Total...	Rs.	60,40,000

Money—

The Bank of Bombay rate is 8 per cent. In the open market money is not worth more than 5 per cent for two months.

Exchange :—

The Market opened steady at 1s. 4½d. T. T. and 1s. 4 7/16d. on demand. There has been a small enquiry for the latter for Mail requirements. Owing to firmer Discounts in London the Credit rate has been steadier to-day at 1s. 4 7/16d. 3 Months' Sight. Bills sell, however, very scarce. Far Eastern rates are quiet with little doing. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 15/16d. to 4 31/32d.	
Demand Draft	1s. 4 31/32d.	
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 31/32d.	
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 15/16d.	
Do. 3 months' sight—France	171¼	
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	143	
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	163	
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148½	
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	221½	

Government Paper :—

The market opened at 97½ for Cash and 97 7/16 for the settlement. A section of the Bazaar dealers are still helping the market up in the belief that there will only be a comparatively small Loan announced in the Budget. Early in the day the rate advanced 1/16 to 97½ for the settlement at which we close with sellers. Those "in the know" appear to be uncertain of their information, otherwise the advance would be more determined. Only a comparatively small business has been reported. Calcutta market is firmer, their rates being advised as 97 1/16 ready and 97 ⅛ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash		97·5
1st Settlement		97·8

Bullion :—

Bar silver in London is advised 1/16 lower at 31 1/16 for spot and 31 3/16 for delivery forward in two months, and the New York quotation has fallen to 68½. The local market has been slightly firmer, the quotation to-day having improved 1/16 to 80 ½ ex duty. Forward rates are steady. The price of Bar Gold is unchanged :—

		Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold		24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold		24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold		24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns		15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns		15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready		80	7	0
Ditto	1st Settlement ...	80	13	0
Ditto	2nd Settlement ...	80	11	0

EXPORTS.

COTTON STATISTICS.

		Bales 1906-07.	Bales. 1905-06	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week..		91,179	71,586	+19,593
Receipts from 1st October to 7th Mar..		1,523,001	1,642,179	—119,178
Shipments for the week—				
Europe ...	...	35,023	11,061	+23,962
China ...	...	11,663	27,991	—11,328
Japan ...	...			
Coast Ports	...			
Total	...	46,686	39,052	+ 7,634
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 7th Mar..				
Europe ...	...	510,270	433,243	+77,027
China ...	...	17,190	8,109	+9,081
Japan ...	...	273,893	237,512	+36,356
Coast Ports	...	25,953	14,722	+11,236
Total	...	827,286	693,586	+133,700
Afloat in harbour—				
Europe...	...	2,306	24,724	—22,418
China ...	...			
Japan ...	...	3,443	3,708	— 265
Coast Ports	...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October to 9th February 1907 6,137 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 15th December 1906 2,849 bales

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year
Khandeish	12,592	215,772	247,011
Central India ...	4,418	47,490	67,347
Barsee and Nugger ...	5,609	112,101	83,970
Berars... ...	16,547	327,862	380,344
Central Provinces ...	11,288	216,027	248,082
Total Comras...	50,459	919,252	1,126,754
Dhollera	8,553	90,342	61,863
Broach	14,941	95,396	103,239
Compta and Dharwar.	1,159	17,008	16,190
Westerns	nil	6,223	3,885
Bengals, N.-W.P. ...	10,464	373,694	271,744
Bengals, Rajputana...	4,011	35,200	17,086
Sind	522	11,329	24,862
Persian	nil	1,007	1,074
American	1,060	13,230	8,253
Egyptian.	nil	688	904
Other Sorts	nil	573	1,216
Totals...	91,179	1,523,001	1,642,179

COTTON.

Mar Set Report :—

In spite of some slight fluctuations there has been a steady improvement in the Home Markets during the past week. This improvement emanated from New York, in which market the rates for futures were comparatively cheaper than elsewhere, and speculators have seized the opportunity thus offered. The advance has apparently been caused on slight grounds (according to the reports received) and anticipation of smaller receipts for a day has been sufficient to put prices up some 20 points. Be that as it may, other markets have followed the rise, and rates on the week show a decided advance all round.

Spinners continue to buy the higher grades of Americans at enhanced prices, while qualities below "Middling" are neglected. What then will become of this neglected quality which represents a considerable portion of the Crop? So far, it has had no effect on the market, but the time may come, and that shortly, when the drag must be felt.

The following table shows the position of the Home markets last week and this week.

Liverpool.	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot ...	6·14	6·22	+·08
Arrivals March.-Apl...	5·76	5·83	+·07
Do. June-July	5·72	5·82	+·10
New York.			
Spot ...	11·25	11·45	+·20
Futures March ...	9·83	9·90	+·27
Do. July ...	9·84	10·11	+·27
New Orleans.			
Spot ...	10¼	11 1/16	+ 7/16
Futures May...	10·48	10·70	+·22
Do. July...	10·64	10·85	+·21

The local market has fluctuated somewhat in sympathy with the Home Markets, but the highest prices ruling during the week were generally not more than Rs. 3 above last week's closing quotations. For some particular styles, however, namely Westerns and Saw Ginned Dharwar, the advance has been greater. To-day's prices show a rise on the week of Re. 1 in Oomras and Bengals, Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 in Broach, and Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 in Westerns and Saw-ginned Dharwar. Khandeish is unchanged.

There has been a fair amount of business passing one way and another during the week. Speculators have been covering March contracts in the bazaar and shippers also have been busier than for some time past. Some good lines of Bengals, Broach and Oomras have been placed while Westerns and Saw Ginned Dharwar have also been inquired for, but the higher rates lately asked for these latter have checked business. In ready cotton the demand has run on high class Oomras and Bengals, Broach and Muttia. Extra stapled lots of Mokhed and Parbhani are fetching fancy rates from Mills.—

The market closes quiet as under :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	234	March
Good ,, ...	242/43	do.
Fine ,, Nagpur Kamptee ...	219/19	do.
Fine ,, Dhamangaum Pulgaon ...	208/9	do.
Fine ,, Khangaum Akola ...	200	do.
Fine ,, Amraoti	200/01	do.
Fine ,, Muttia	189	do.
Fine ,, Khandeish	185	do.
Fine ,, Khandeish	179	do.
Fine ,, Bengals	173/4	do.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	166	do.
Good Westerns	229/30	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	244	do.

Liverpool Opened—

Opening tone	...	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	...	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	...	1,000 ,,

Future Delivery Prices—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·81	5·81	5·81	5·80	5·80
—02	—02	—02	—02	—01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
5·78	5·74	5·71	5·70	
—01	—02	—02	—02	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week.

Wheat	...	43,113	cwts.
Linseed	...	45,425	,,
Rapeseed...	...	23,963	,,
Gingellyseed	...	91,171	,,
Peppyseed	...	74	,,
Groundnuts	...	13,844	,,
Castorseed	...	25,463	,,
Rice	...	42,933	,,
Myrabollams	...	30,882	,,
Cottonseed	...	259,738	,,
Mowraseed	...	19	,,
Gram	...	25,997	,,
Joowar	...	12,712	,,
Maize	...	64	,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

During the early part of the week the market was easier, but a better demand has sprung up owing to Home advices being steadier and closing prices are as under.

Ready	...	Rs.	7	5 0
April-May	...	,,	7	9 0

Rapeseed—

The market has ruled quiet but steady with business doing as follows.

Brown Cawnpore	April-May.	Rs.	7	5 0
Yellow Cawnpore	April-May.	,,	7	15 0
		to Rs.	8	0 0
,, Gujarat	April-May.	Rs.	8	2 0
Brown Kutni Ready.	...	,,	7	8 0

Gingellyseed :—

White qualities have been easier, and prices have declined all round, but the enquiry has been fair, and the market closes steady.

Bold White 85 per cent	...	Rs.	52	0 0
,, 75 do.	...	,,	50	8 0
,, 50 do.	...	,,	49	0 0
Black Kutni	...	,,	43	0 0
Yellow Hingunghat	...	,,	55	0 0

CASTORSEED :—

The market has been steady at ... ,, 38 0 0

COTTONSEED :—

Market is quiet at Rs. 20 8 0 to ... ,, 21 0 0

Groundnuts :—

The Market has remained steady with business doing at ... ,, 44 0 0

Wheat :—

There is no improvement to report in this market which has been quiet with little doing.

White Delhi	...	,,	4	7 0
White Karachi	...	,,	4	7 6

IMPORTS.

PIECE GOODS.

White Goods :—

The market is dull with little doing. So far no demand has come from the interior. Prices are stationary and were the Manchester market not so firm there would probably be a decline. Dealers are not encouraged to by distant shipments.

Grey Goods :—

There is no material change to report since last week. The up-country markets have just opened after the Holi Holidays, and it remains to be seen what effect this will have on the demand.

Prints and Dyed Goods :—

The market is quiet. The demand is slowly improving, but prices do not advance owing to the large stocks on hand. It is, however, hoped that an advance will take place in sympathy with the Home Markets. The Market for White Fancies is favourable to clear stocks.

Turkey Red Printed Goods :—

Turkey Red Printed Goods.—The market has been very quiet during the week in all styles and the better demand anticipated after the Holi Holidays, has not so far, shown itself.

Turkey Red Plain Goods :—

Turkey Red Plain Goods.—Demand unchanged. Business is being done only on a small scale although prices at Home are higher.

Dhooties :—

Dhooties.—There in no change to report in the market. Although there is little encouragement on this side dealers are buying to a small extent to catch the nearest shipments in spite of the higher prices asked.

Metals—

Copper Braziers have been steadier during the week owing to a slightly better enquiry from the districts. Prices are about Re. 1 higher than last week. Advices from home quote the metal at £124.

Yellow Metal is also steadier owing to a fair enquiry and the price is about Re. 1 to Re. 1-8 higher.

COALS.

The market still keeps strong for near shipments while for forward sellers are accepting lower prices. During the week some 9,000 tons Davison's West Hartley and Yorkshire for March and April shipment changed hands at Rs. 17/8 per ton alongside. In Bengal some 3,000 tons Seabpore for April shipments realized Rs. 15/8 per ton while for June to December 1907 shipments a quantity of 6,000 tons Lawrie's Desherghur fetched Rs. 14/4 per ton.

We quote as follows :—

		Rs.	Per ton.
Cardiff	...	22	,,
Dawson's West Hartley	...	17/8	,,
Yorkshire	...	17/8	,,
Desherghur	...	16	,,
Jardine Navy	...	15/8	,,
Seabpore	...	15/8	,,
Lawries Desherghur ...	...	16	,,
Kellgers Standard ...	...	15/8	,,

PETROLEUM.

The rates for Kerosine oils of the undermentioned brands are as follows :—

	Per pair.
Burmah oil Swan brand in tins...	Rs. 3 4 0
Russian-Rising Sun ,, ,,	,, 3 10 0
	Per 8 Imperial gallons.
,, ,, ,, ,,	loose... Rs. 3 0 0
	Per Case
Silver light case 150°	,, 5 0 0
Sumatra, Anchor cases	,, 4 14 0

The market shows an improving tendency

SHARES.

The market is dull, with no improvement in the prices of mill shares, during the week. Bank of Bombay were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 1372½ at the beginning of the week, but later on they are weak at Rs. 1,370. Bank of India, Ld. shares have improved to Rs. 54. In press companies Indian cotton are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 137½. New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 525. Mofussils are steady at 595. In miscellaneous companies Badham Piles have improved to Rs. 135. Bombay Burmahs are in demand at Rs. 8,900. C. D. Bombay Flowers are quiet at 880. Delhi Flours have changed hands at Rs. 170. Kemps have improved to Rs. 215. Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company shares to Rs. 150. Port Canning are steady at Rs. 435. Transactions in Treachers are reported at Rs. 590. Bombay Steam Navigation Company ordinary shares are unchanged at Rs. 260, and Preference shares at Rs. 265. Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, ordinary shares have gradually improved to Rs. 161, while preference shares of the same company are unchanged at Rs. 4 premium per share. Central India Mining Co's shares have declined to Rs. 550, and a big lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate Co., Ltd. shares was placed during the week at Rs. 7½. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton are quiet at Rs. 800. C. D. Central Indias have ruled at and about Rs. 1,940. Connaughts have changed hands at Rs. 517½. Colaba Land and Mill shares have declined to Rs. 990 X. D. Crescents are unchanged at Rs. 107½. Currimbhais have declined to Rs. 1,100, Davids to Rs. 390, Empress to Rs. 470, Framji Petits are quiet at Rs. 1385. Hindustan are unchanged at Rs. 635. James Greaves have declined to Rs. 480 Jamsheds after touching 172½ have improved to Rs. 180. Kohinoors after touching Rs. 755 have closed at Rs. 772½. Leopolds have changed hands at Rs. 82. Manekji Petits in the early part of the week ruled at and about Rs. 3400, and the information of a dividend of Rs. 225 per share for the last half year put the rate up to Rs. 3,450 for April delivery but at the close they have again declined to Rs. 3390. Morarji are unchanged at Rs. 2,670. Sholapur at Rs. 3,660. Swadeshis are quiet at Rs. 1500. In Railway Companies Ahmedabad Prantej have changed hands at Rs. 550, Tapti Valleys Rs. 472½ and Amritsar Pattys Rs. 105 ; the rest are quiet and unchanged.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, March 9.

199 PARADE.

The E E Co will parade at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence Light Stations.

200 SHOOTING.

The Carter Cup and Inter Company Shoot will take place at Colaba on the 17th instant shooting to commence at 7 a.m.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, March 9.

900 Musketry—To-morrow Sunday the 10th instant.
The Rifle Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.
910 Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

G. D. PRICE, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

The Government made a poor show in the House of Commons on the first night, says the *Saturday Review*. "No one on their side was any match for Mr. Balfour. They did not come off well under any head—Lords, Home Rule, the postponement of social reform to constitutional agitation—but on the New Hebrides Convention they had "a real bad time." Mr. Churchill, who got up to put his side in better spirits, made things much worse by his remark that if there were inconsistency in the standards of labour set up in the New Hebrides and the standard arrived at in South Africa it would not involve insincerity. This, of course, was a confession. Mr. Lyttelton drove the matter home. This is not the last Mr. Churchill and the other denouncers of Chinese labour will hear of the Government's approval of an indentured labour ordinance which allows children of twelve, boys and girls alike, to be recruited, to work from sunrise to sunset, with only an hour off, for ten shillings a month. Trade Unionists will want to know something about this."

WINTER ECZEMA.

Terrible Skin-scourge yields to Zam-Buk—40 years' suffering ended.

That terrible skin-scourge, eczema, occurs during the winter months in a more violent form than at any other season, the accompanying pain and irritation being increased by the cold.

Mrs. Frances Wakefield, of 6 Hastings Place, Stratton, Cirencester, inherited the disease, and suffered with it for no less than forty years. Her case seemed hopeless, but Zam-Buk has at last been the means of ending her misery and restoring to her that priceless boon—a healthy skin.

Mrs. Wakfield, who is 56 years of age, was interviewed by a "North Wilts Herald" reporter, and said :—"I began to suffer with the dreadful winter eczema when I was 15 years of age. Every winter the joints of my arms and knees, as well as my shins, were covered with a thick white scale, which dropped off and was replaced by other scales periodically. The parts ran with water very badly, and the rags got wet almost directly I put them on. The complaint was very irritating, and caused me almost unbearable pain.

"I have been under some of the best doctors, and some years ago I had to go to an infirmary at Gloucester, where I was attended by three head physicians. I stayed for two months, but their care was only temporary. Last winter the disease was worse than ever, and I thought I would try Zam-Buk. By the time I had started a second box I could see that the dreadful complaint was dying away, and the pain and irritation got less and less. I continued the dressings of Zam-Buk for several weeks encouraged all the time by steady improvement, and now I am completely cured. I have kept well ever since, and my skin is quite healthy and sound now."

Zam-Buk is invaluable for all humours of the skin and scalp, including pimples, boils, eczema, psoriasis, ulcers, barber's rash, bad legs, diseased ankles, sore backs, poisoned wounds, rashes, eruptions, piles, &c. Keep a box handy at home for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, festering, spots, chafings, shaving sores, chapped hands, sore faces, cracked lips, chilblains, chill, sore throat, pains, &c. Of all chemists, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, for Re. 1/ & Rs. 2/4 per box. The 2/4 size is most economical for family use, as it contains nearly four times the Re. 1/ box.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths, and Memorial Notices which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

EUROPE.

Births.

ALLEN—Feb. 18, at 55 Cumberland Mansions, Seymour Place, W., the wife of Comdr. J. D. Allen, R. N., of a son.
DE PREE—Feb. 9, at Shrubbanks, Sunningdale, the wife of Capt. H. De Pree, R. A., of a daughter.
EWING—Feb. 12, at Langford Lodge, Victoria Road, Hythe, the wife of the Rev. Gordon Ewing, of 3 Grimston Avenue, Folkestone, of a daughter.
HOPE—Feb. 16, at Frith End House, Farnham, the wife of Capt. Charles Dunbar Hope, Royal Field Art, of a son.
MAN—Feb. 15, at Beechwood, Walton-on-Thames, the wife of Capt. Hebert William Man, Hampshire Regt. (twins), of a daughter.
MEADUS—Feb. 16, at Cairoa, Cranswater Avenue, Seatbees, the wife of Engineer-Comdr. W. H Meadus, R. N. of a daughter.
SANFORD—Feb. 12, at Chipley Park, Wellington, Somerset, the wife of Col. R. C. A. Sanford, of a son.
SARGEANT—Feb. 13, at Kildare, Broadstone, Park, Inverness, the wife of Capt. A. F. Sargeant, R. E, of a daughter.
WYLDBORE-SMITH—Feb.

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NOTIFICATION.

ADVANCE IN PRICE.

OWING to the very great rise in Price of all raw materials and the demand for higher wages, Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE, the celebrated Stuttgart Pianoforte Manufacturers, have been compelled, and very reluctantly, to notify us their Indian Agents, of the fact of their decision to increase the prices of the various models of pianos which they specially manufacture for the Climate of India.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE maintain that even the small increased cost is more than compensated for by the comparatively superior quality of their pianos of which they have so consistently supplied the public of this country for over 60 years.

Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE quite appreciate the fact that pianos can be and are constructed in competition for cheapness in price, but as cheapness can only be brought about at the cost of durability and at the cost of those musical qualities so much admired in their pianos by true Artists, they prefer, therefore, to maintain the honour of their name rather than descend to reducing the quality of the beautiful instruments which have won for them a forward position in the Advance Guard of Pianoforte Manufacturers of the World and unquestionably the most prominent positions in this country for the *Most Perfect Pianos For India*

INCREASE IN PRICE.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Sympathetic Indian Cottage Piano, Rs. 780 increased to Rs. 825.
On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 71 per month, increased to Rs. 75. For 24 months Rs. 38-12 per month, increased to Rs. 41.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S
Standard Indian Horizontal Grand Piano Rs. 1,200, increased to Rs. 1,275.
On the deferred system. { For 12 months Rs. 109, increased to Rs. 117. For 24 months Rs. 59-4, increased to Rs. 64.

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THE SOLE AGENTS.
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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

P. MEHTA & CO.,
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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and a communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAR. 9, 1907.

EGYPT: THE OLD PROBLEM AND THE NEW.

THE British occupation of Egypt being now nearly a quarter of a century old, it is only natural that the most pressing problems to-day should be of a different kind from those which faced the earliest British administrators in 1882. A very excellent study with the above title contributed to the last number of the *Edinburgh Review* describes and explains this difference with great perspicacity and accuracy. The analogy between Egypt and India is so close and the new Egyptian problem so particularly analogous to one of the main difficulties now besetting the Government of India, that we refer to it. The original problem which confronted Lord Dufferin, Sir Auckland Colvin and Sir Evelyn Baring—now Lord Cromer—can be summed up under four heads. First, the state was hopelessly bankrupt and indebted. Second, the administration was both chaotic and corrupt. Third, the great privileges enjoyed by foreigners in Egypt under the Capitulations hampered the work of Government at every turn and threatened to render any uniform system of administration impossible. Fourth, the Mahdi and his fanatics had driven Egyptian sovereignty from the Soudan and threatened to overrun Egypt herself with irresistible hordes. To solve these problems there were imported into Egypt a small band of British administrators who were at the first ignorant of the country, who were hampered not only by the intrigues of the foreign residents but by the hostility of the European Governments—particularly France—who claimed to have a stake in the country and by the internationalization of the Public Debt could, if they chose have brought all financial operations to a standstill. Further, until after the failure of the Drummond-Wolf convention in 1887, the new rulers were handicapped by the uncertain duration of the British Occupation. It is due pre-eminently to Lord Cromer that in spite of difficulties so tremendous the Augean stables of Egyptian administration were cleansed at all. Fortunately he was given a free hand by the British Ministers and Parliament, who for the first ten years of the occupation regarded Egypt as a public nuisance, while the forces of reaction on the spot were very largely held in check by the instrumentality and example of the Khedive Tewfik who so loyally co-operated with the controlling power for the advancement of his country. To him it is chiefly due that no religious fanaticism and very little anti-English feeling arose during the first decade of the occupation to embarass those who were already involved in a task of almost superhuman difficulty. Thus the work went on, quietly but steadily, and by the time that Lord Milner brought out the first edition of his entrancing "England and Egypt" (in 1891) the solvency of the state was assured.

During the next ten or twelve years comprehensive reforms were set on foot, for although taxation was steadily reduced the budgets began to show an ever growing surplus. All the departments of Government were reorganised, so that when the British raj came of age in 1903 Egypt possessed a smooth working administration and was enjoying a material prosperity unapproached for many centuries before. Still a great deal remained and remains to be done. What has been achieved in respect of law and order is inferior in value to what has been achieved in the departments of revenue, irrigation and army reorganisation. Much remains to be done wherever the administration touches the national life most nearly. Crime is far too rife and further judicial reforms together with the strengthening of the police system in the villages require immediate attention. Nor can irrigation schemes for the valley of the Nile attain finality for many years. But on the whole the problems which faced the British Consul-General at the beginning of his tenure of office have been solved. The bulk of the financial and administrative difficulties have been overcome; the Soudan has been reconquered; and while the Capitulations still survive and cause the Government many heart-searchings, the sting has been removed from the presence of privileged European colonies by the changed attitude of the Powers towards the British Occupation as exemplified by the Anglo-French agreement of 1904. The solution of the original problem, however, nearly synchronises with the appearance of a new one totally different in kind from the old but requiring less statesmanship to handle it. It is not concerned with the practical working of the administration, but is essentially of a moral and intellectual character. This new problem, which will tax all the capacity and wisdom of Lord Cromer and his band of devoted officials, may be described as the growth of a new national spirit. Now that the Egyptians have been educated up to a higher level there has grown up an enquiring and critical spirit such as fosters larger aspirations and—as in the case of India—subsequent discontent when these aspirations are not immediately realised. It is in such an atmosphere that the Anglophobe yellow press of Cairo has been engendered. Heedless of the fact that the desires of the people have outrun their capacity—for the moral and intellectual standard has not been raised in the same ratio as the material standard—agitators are at work suggesting to the credulous Egyptians that they have reasons for discontent and attributing most sinister aims to the British advisers of the Khedive. False patriots of the stamp of Mustapha Pasha Kamel are preaching the doctrine of discontent with an amount of noise altogether disproportionate to their real following in the country. But the people are ignorant still—a nation cannot be educated in a generation—and some of the mud the agitators throw must stick.

Several things conspire to render the new national movement dangerous at the present time. First, the rising generation, from whom the young Egyptian party is mostly recruited, had no personal acquaintance with the tyranny which preceded the British regime and fail therefore to appreciate the present Government at its true worth. Second, the Khedive is known to chafe under the tutelage of Lord Cromer, and it is not to be expected that he will use his viceregal authority to stem the mischief. Third, the Pan-islamic propaganda of the Sultan has become in resent years a factor to be reckoned with, and the events of last year showed that Turkish reactionaries and Egyptian liberals—though their interests are mutually antagonistic—can co-operate on the same platform. Perhaps, however, this unnatural alliance will not be of long duration. The problem then will simply be how best to control and appease the new national spirit. In the solution of this problem the master hand of Lord Cromer will count for much, and we may take it that when he goes, the legacy of his methods and principles will not be valueless. Moreover the State now possesses an efficient and trustworthy Civil Service and a full treasury. Finally, England has awakened to the importance of Egypt, and the administrators on the spot may at the cost of occasional interference count on the firm support of Downing Street and Parliament. With this consciousness of strength the rulers of Egypt can face the new developments with equanimity. They must, however, frankly realise that as the nature of the problem has changed, the method of dealing with it must also change. The aspirations of the new Egypt are of their own making and they cannot be ignored. As in India, sympathy should be shown to political ambitions as far as is compatible with good government. A Legislative and a General Assembly, both possessing some real powers and considerable influence, already exist; further advances in the direction of municipalisation might now be made. Above all the cry of the nationalists for higher education might be conceded; Indian experience would surely justify the establishment of a university at Cairo. The transformation period when an ignorant nation is becoming educated must always cause uneasiness if the rulers be aliens, but the duty of providing the widest possible avenues of knowledge must not be shirked and all occasion for the attribution of sinister designs should be avoided. The more the Egyptians are educated up to a higher standard the more will they realise that Lord Cromer and his colleagues have from the beginning been planning and toiling in the true interests of Egypt and its inhabitants.

AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE.

THE first quarterly number of the second volume of the Agricultural Journal of India, lately published from the Pusa Research Institute, fully maintains in its contents the high standard of interest that characterised its predecessors. Not only is the interest, but also the practical value of the articles, maintained—and this is of even greater importance than mere technical interest, if this enterprising publication of the Agricultural Department is to succeed in the work for which its promoters strive. Much has been written and printed in the papers of the world at the instigation, no doubt, of enthusiastic writers, during recent years about the wonderful future that there is in the development of the textile industries from the exploitation of rhea fibre. At the present, this marvellous textile fibre suffers from some disadvantage in consequence of the variety of names by which it is known; for in addition to that of rhea it is equally often designated ramie and china grass. Its merits, as a substitute for cotton and linen fabrics, have been extensively pressed upon the textile world, and much too has been said of its possibilities as one of the staple crops of India. In spite, however, of liberal offers of prizes, even up to £5,000, as long ago as 1869 by the Government of India, little or no progress has been made in its commercial cultivation in the country. The Director of the Institute at Pusa contributes an able and instructive article to the present number of the Journal on the history of the experiments that have been made in this country towards the successful cultivation of rhea. Without being encouraging, from a financial point of view, these experiments have not in all cases been failures, and the initial or radical difficulty of a satisfactory process of decortication is clearly explained. For years past, clever and practical engineers and chemists have endeavoured to solve the problem, and although they have succeeded to some extent, it cannot be said that the prophet has yet arrived to take the place in rhea as a textile fibre which Arkwright's invention did for cotton.

Many clever men are trying to solve the question, and no doubt some day the prophet will arise; but in the meantime it behoves India to be preparing herself for the battle when the time does come that the whole world will largely divert its attention from the possible production of cotton and rubber to the millennium that rhea will present when the time comes. Mr. Bernard Coventry's paper will then be read by everyone in India who thinks that he may possibly be able to get his finger in the juicy pie after the sting has been taken out of the nettle. The humble little plant that produces this wonderful fibre not only looks like, but is a nettle, although the sting is absent from the plant itself, though not from its effects when treated with a view to making a business success of it. That it will grow, and grow luxuriantly in many parts of India, is beyond all doubt; but it is not one of the indigenous or staple crops of the country and subsequently will not be looked upon with favour by the ryot, who, as has so often been proved, fights shy of outlandish innovation. Still rhea has one big advantage over other innovations, such as exotic or perennial cottons, in that the grower has not to wait for several years for the first return in the way of a profitable crop. Pending the arrival of the invention of a satisfactory decorticating and dumming process, its cultivation may well be confined to small and inexpensive experiments, but these should be made as wide-spread as possible. They need cost little more than a limited amount of personal supervision, and are well worth that, as none can tell when the door may be flung open and the man with previous experience will then have a big advantage over his neighbours.

The article on rhea cultivation is, however, only the first of a number of equally interesting papers. Sugar, and is production in this country, has always exercised the minds of both cultivators and importers, who periodically have cause to bring their grievances to the urgent notice of Government. That sugarcane is a very important item amongst the field crops of many parts of India is beyond question, and we find an able article from the pen of Mr. W. H. Moreland, Director of Agriculture in the United Provinces, on the industry in that part of the country, as well as others on its cultivation in Mysore and the delta of the Godaveri. None the less interesting is the contribution of Mr. Rai Bahadur B. C. Basu on the progress of Sericulture in Shillong, even though the development of this industry is hardly likely to affect the agricultural prospects of the Bombay Presidency. To anyone who is conversant with the almost marvellous results that have accured in the State of Kashmir from the encouragement of the culture of the Silkworm there, it is small wonder that other provinces are anxious to emulate that success wherever the climate and other conditions are suitable. Following this, we find a paper of quite a different nature, but equally valuable from the agricultural stand-point. This is another of Mr. Maxwell Lefroy's able explanations on Insect Pests, which is accompanied by an excellent coloured plate that does every credit to the Calcutta firm responsible for its engraving. The pests dealt with are the caterpillars that attack winter crops of opium, gram and peas. Of Mr. Lefroy's concise and practical work we have already written, and this is in every way up to the standard of usefulness that we expect of him. Co-operative Credit Banks again bring forth an article, but this is a subject that well deserves criticism at greater length than we can devote to it here. orange cultivation in the Central Provinces is undoubtedly an important industry, and Mr. R. S. Joshi's able writing on their cultivation there should prove of great value to those who are enterprising enough to emulate that district in their production, for the climate and soil of other districts are equally suitable if only the enterprise was forthcoming. Apple cultivation and Rubber find a place in the shorter articles under the head of "otes," though worthy of a more imposing head-line. The whole 107 pages of this number are full of interest and value to everyone who has the agricultural resources of the country at heart, and in India this should mean every man, woman and child of every community native to, or resident in, the land.

THE LATEST TYPE OF TURBINE.

AT the opening of the new buildings of the "Allgemeine Elektrizitatsgesellschaft" the director of the turbine department, Herr Lasche, gave a lecture in the presence of the German Emperor on the latest improvements in steam turbines. The steam, which as a closed ray pours out of a large pipe, has the greater velocity according to the greater difference in the pressure between the space of exit and of entrance. But in order to use this velocity to the best advantage the expansion of the steam from the initial tension to the deepest possible terminal tension must not work in jerks, but smoothly and by degrees. As a means of obtaining this end one has had in use for a long time a number of consecutive driving gradients of gradually decreasing pressure. Thus, within each radius one can employ the steam ray on several bail-scoop rings, one after another. In this way we have the advantage of a larger number of small turbine wheels instead of only a few large ones. This is very important, not only for the reason that it economises space, but because it simplifies the construction of the turbine wheels turning at a high rate of speed, for which the greatest durability is indispensable. The construction now adopted by the Allgemeine Elektrizitatsgesellschaft for large steam turbines is not of the transfer pressure but of the equal pressure system. By it the graduation of the speed at the highest pressure is very uniform and regular, and the power put into it is fully made use of. When the steam becomes overheated, break-downs can only be prevented by such carefully calculated balance of the passages. On the other hand this new construction still retains the gradual pressure, method of the old system for the lower pressure, because by this means a temperature of from 50 to 80 is quite sufficient. The saving in coal affected by the large steam turbine at present used by the Berliner Elektrizitatswerke for producing the electric current is, in comparison to the best piston engines which were previously in use, from 15 to 20 per cent. In the same place where, until now, a piston engine of 3,000 horse power stood, there in now a steam turbine of seven times its working power, 21,000 H. P. A similar turbine has already been tested on the steamer "Kaiser," and has proved satisfactory. Although the turbine for steamers offers many advantages such as space-saving and increased speed, it has still some disadvantages which are not found in the piston engine, and which have not until now been overcome. Engineers in England, America and Germany are not likely to rest until they have mastered these difficulties in the way of making the steam turbine for ships better than the piston engine, as has already been the case in the production of electricity.

THE P. and O. steamer "Devanha" with the China Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 4 a.m. to-morrow (Sunday.)

THUS the *Globe*:—"Congratulations to Prince Ranjitsinhji on getting his kingdom at last. May his life be all Jam. Furthermore—but *jam satis*."

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer "Semiramis" left Trieste on the evening of the 4th instant and is due here on the 18th instant. The same Company's steamer "Africa" left Taiente on the 7th instant and is due here on the 21st instant.

THE ballot, held yesterday in the rooms of the Bombay Millowners Association for the election of a member to represent the Assopiation on the Board of Trustees under the provisions of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, resulted in the election of Sir Sassoon David, Kt.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Robert H. Cole, M. D., of Hillingdon, Middlesex, elder son of the late Mr. R.C. Cole, of Ealing, and Mabel Ellis, widow of the late Mr. Arthur T. White, of the Egyptian Public Health Service, and eldest daughter of the late Mr. N. Randle, of Bombay.

THE Allahabad Married Ladies' dance, writes a local correspondent, in spite of being run by fifty hostesses of varying tastes and temperaments, was quite a success, perhaps because all the fifty were unable to come and give the benefit of their taste and advice at the same time on the days of decoration. Kindly bachelors came to the aid of the workers, and the revised version of "kala jagahs" into "cosy corners" met with approval. The decorations were left up for the subcription ball on Friday, when the counter attraction of the Westminster Glee Singers kept no keen dancers away, and the Mayo Hall was quite full enough for comfort. The frocks worn were even prettier than those that saw the light on Wednesday, and the extras more numerous. Even the chastened sadness of sandwiches and claret cup instead of turkey and champagne cannot damp the exhilaration of those who dance at subscription balls.

CURRENT TOPICS.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

[BY A FREE LANCE.]

CRICKET.

As I predicted some ten days ago the Presidency team was demolished by the Hindus. I never had the slightest doubt about the result which was a certainty from the first. And the reason is quite clear,—the Hindus took trouble over the match and the Presidency did not. It is not the slightest use cursing the wicket, which was the same for both sides. It is most creditable to the Hindus that they should have made a better score in their second innings, because the wicket cannot have been so good. The Presidency batting was extremely feeble, for the very sufficient reason that at least sixty per cent. of the team were out of practice. The Presidency bowling, on the other hand, was very good, for to get the Hindus out twice for such comparatively small scores, was distinctly creditable. Mr. Hoare bowled extremely well and was very unlucky and at one time Mr. Crump completely tied the Hindus up. On the other hand the Hindu bowling was by no means strong. There was Baloo, but, as far as I could see, there was none else. This only emphasises the weakness of the Presidency as a batting side. A lot has been said about Major Deas not being able to play; but Major Deas is a bowler, and what the Presidency wanted was two or three good batsmen in practice. It only remains to add that the match was played in the most sporting of spirits by both sides and that I am quite certain every member of the Presidency Team would acknowledge that the better side won.

This leads me to ask—are we not to have the Presidency-Parsees match this rains? No satisfactory reason has yet been given for the discontinuance of this match. It was said at one time that the Presidency could not get their best team together in the Rains. Well, the Hindu have twice demonstrated the absurdity of that argument. Why then should we not have the Presidency match in August? It was always the great attraction of the Rains. People came from all parts and it was quite a social function. There were Yacht Club dances and Byculla Club dinners and the dulness of the Rains was dispelled for three or four days. I remember a very excellent performance of "Pygmalion and Galatea" under the auspices of late Captain Adams Wylie, and a not unmeritorious Black and White Entertainment. It was the one oasis in the awful Monsoon desert. Why has it been discontinued? As far as I can ascertain, simply owing to the caprice of two or three individuals. Speaking as an Englishman, I must say that to give up playing simply because the other side were better than us, was most unsportsmanlike. I trust very great pressure indeed will be brought to bear on the authorities to secure the revival of this most excellent feature.

THE ELECTIONS.

And now for the Municipal elections! Some days ago I expressed a pious hope that Sir Pherozesha and party would take their beating like men. It is to me a great disappointment to find that they have not done so. The Mehta party knew as well as I do that, leaving four anna technicalities aside, a large majority of the Justices of Peace have expressed a wish to be represented by other men on the Municipal Corporation. Most men would say:—"Well, we are not wanted, we will stand aside." Of the moral feelings of a candidate at the recent Justices' election, who can consent to gain a place on the Corporation by the resignation of one of his followers, I cannot think much. I should have thought that the honourable and dignified position for the defeated candidates would have been,—"We are not wanted; we will wait till they find they cannot do without us, and if that time does not occur, we shall know we are not quite so indispensable as we thought." The hero worship of Sir Pherozesha has never been justified in my eyes. A very good man, if you will; but what has he done for the city? A lot of apparently fatuous individuals have been writing to the Public Press describing the defeat of Sir Pherozesha as almost sacrilege.

Sir Pherozsha has been a most useful member of the Corporation and a most unselfish one, but it was obviously bad for the city that he should practically have the Corporatio in his pocket. As I understand things at present, if the applications to the Chief Judge are successful, then Sir Pherozesha will be one of the Justices' representatives; if not successful then the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit will be good enough to retire and let Sir Phirozesha take his place. This is a very pleasant arrangement.

NEXT WEEK'S FUNCTIONS.

There will be two big events next week, one the Naval and Military Display and the other the Motor Dinner. The former is being duly advertised and should provide a most excellent evening's entertainment. The *piece de resistance* will be the Military Ride by H. E. the Governor's Body Guard. This has been deligently rehearsed in the mornings under the direction of Captain Naylor and Mr. Lucus. The Rajputana dance to be given by the men of the 113th Infantry is, I am informed, quite unlike anything we have hitherto seen in Bombay. "Brithar Scots" will be delighted with the pipes and Highland dances of the Royal Scots, and our naval friends will toy with their guns in their usual delightfully easy fashion. The massed bands have been holding morning practices and everything should go like clockwork. The director-general of ceremonies is Captain Stares, Brigade Major, and he has under him an experienced band of helpers. Those who wish to reserve numbered seats should go early to Messrs. Seymour Dove and Co's, whose place of business is now in Medows Street. I understand that H.E. the Governor, Sir Archibald Hunter, and Admiral Poe, have signified their intention of being present. As for the Motor Dinner, it is sure to be a success under the chairmanship of Sir Lawrence Jenkins and run by such competent secretaries as Messrs. Davar and Marshall.

CONVENTIONS.

I have recently endeavoured to criticise some of the more absurd conventions to which we are slaves. A really nice distinction in morals has just been pointed out to me, it appears that a bachelor and a spinster may drive together in a victoria, without causing any remark; but if he drives her in his cart, then they will be talked about. This I have been solemnly assured by a lady is the veritable truth. Could anything be more absurd? As urging that there is anything dangerous in either course, then surely the victoria is the worse of the two. It will not be necessary for me to elaborate this point as the slightest reflection will demonstrate its soundness. What strange world it is! I know some dear old-fashioned people, who think it fest to drive in a two-wheeled cart at all. Some people again think it quite wrong for a youth and a girl to be left alone together. There must be a chaperone. What are the awful consequences that a chaperone prevent? It does not say much for our confidence in our girls that we are afraid to let them out without a chaperone. It will be an excellent day for the world when chaperones are no longer considered necessary and when a woman may speak to a man without artificial safeguards against his insulting her.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE CAMP.

THE members of the Bombay Light Horse went into Camp at Santa Cruz on Thursday mustering twenty-one, while it is probable that more members will arrive before the close of the week. Lieutenant Symons, who was in Command, after dinner, in a short speech, informed the N.-C. O's and men that the first work of the camp would be at daybreak when there would be a parade. Accordingly in the morning the men paraded in Drill order and the day started with instruction in manual exercise. They then proceeded to the horse lines and drilled in one troop. The work here consisted of instruction in field firing, one man leading two horses. After a short trot over some fairly rough ground the men returned to camp and were dismissed. The really serious work will commence on Monday when special instruction and practice in tactical work will commence with scouting parties coming later.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Those that know something of the past history of our Bombay Municipality know that for a long time it was in the hands and control of the Bench of Justices of the Peace, and that all along they mismanaged and bungled the Municipal affairs and proved themselves a miserable failure. The Bench of Justices to whom the supervision and control of the affairs of the Municipality have been entrusted under the (then) existing Act has recorded the following resolution: "six years' experience of an ever increasing and unchecked expenditure has satisfied the Bench of its own inability, as it is at present constituted, to give to the Municipal finances the constant and effectual supervision contemplated by the Act II of 1865." The Justices therefore asked Government to relieve them of the duties imposed on them, and to transfer all financial powers vested in the Bench and the Municipal Commissioner to a Town Council of 16 members. With a view to provide a remedy for a recurrence of the evils resulting from the past mismanagement of the affairs of the Municipality, Government proposed a new constitution for the government of the affairs of the City of Bombay to be vested in a Corporation consisting of 80 members, of whom no less than 64 were to be resident Justices of the Peace and 16 rate-payers." Against such proposal of Government a petition was presented in 1871 to the Government of Bombay in which the petitioners say:—"Full power and authority to control and superintend the management of Municipal affairs have, during the last seven years, been vested by the Legislature in a large and irresponsible body like the Justices, who have been appointed for life, and are in no way responsible to the taxpayers. Their management has resulted in disastrous failures and a burden of debts amounting to nearly a million sterling. No valid grounds can be urged for selecting members of the Municipal Corporation exclusively from Justices of the Peace. Your petitioners submit that the members of the Corporation should be selected by Government and elected by the rate-payers from a much wider field, comprising different classes of the inhabitants of Bombay and not from the limited class of gentlemen on whom Government have been pleased to confer the Commission of the Peace as a mark of honour and distinction without reference to their qualifications or aptitude for discharging the onerous and responsible duties of Municipal Managers and supervisors. Your petitioners venture to point out to your Hon'ble Council one chief cause to which the management of the Municipality is attributable. The rate-payers of Bombay have hitherto had no voice whatever in the selection and appointment of the members of the Corporation. The time has come for your Hon'ble Council to consider the advisability of providing a better management and a directly responsible government, calculated to prevent a recurrence of the evils from which the Municipality has suffered so much. The obvious remedy, your petitioners respectfully submit, is to entrust the management of the Municipality to the representatives freely chosen and elected by the rate-payers. By this means full responsibility will be secured."

But this is not all against the Justices. MR. KNIGHT characterized the Justices' meetings "intolerable from the amount of talk which takes place at them. Instead of its meetings being conducted conversationally . . . and its work pushed through in an earnest quiet way, its members are bored to death by men who will talk and enquire, and object and talk, again and again, upon questions of not the least practical interest to any one. To listen patiently to these gentlemen is simply impossible. . . These talking apparatuses are simply my horror. They are windbags every one, and have about as much real insight into our Municipal difficulties as the peons at the door. . . Everybody can twaddle who tries, but it is a positive disgrace for a body of men like the Bench, to come to a deliberate resolution that will listen to nothing else. . . . Of the whole 29,000 house-owners in Bombay nearly 16,000 are owners of property that yield less than 40 rupees a month, and it is upon a class like this that we (Justices) are cruelly fastening all the rates and taxes of the place. It is a gigantic fraud."

With all this history of the incapability and inaptitude, as a rule, of the Justices to manage Municipal affairs, sixteen of them have now turned "cankers," and, aided by the strength and influence of the Government nominees on the Corporation, exert to influence and direct the Municipal affairs of Bombay! Their condemnation from their own mouths, as well as from the petitioners above mentioned, is to-day as true as it was thirty-six years ago. Nor is the Government of Bombay pleased to change the mode and principles (if there were any before) of selecting and nominating Justices to-day, and hence no change for the better in quality of them could be expected to-day.

In connection with the subject in hand I may be allowed to quote what you ironically wrote 36 years back, but which may appear to be really carried out now:—"We think the best plan would be to frame a list of Justices who will entirely agree with the Commissioner and allow the rest to take his courteous advice and retire altogether; and that in future Governments, which does not care a straw about the Municipality, should, before appointing any gentleman a Justice of the Peace, make him sign a declaration that he will be faithful and loyal to His Majesty the Commissioner and never open his lips to utter a word contrary to the only sacred and orthodox opinions on duty, taxation and expenditure, to wit, the opinions of the Municipal Commissioner." Again, your words then said come to be too true and significant to-day: "The head and front of the offending is the Government of Bombay, who cannot or will not control the officer whom they have appointed. These are the necessary consequences of setting up a sham self-government, which those who have succeeded to its founders dare not make real."

Is it not fair, Sir, to say, on the whole, that so far the Justices on the Corporation have, as a body or most generally, proved to be of no eminent nor desirable service? Strange to say, useless themselves, the "Caukers" now exert to put in more of their ilk—more useless gentlemen—and putting out useful gentlemen. *O tempora! O mores!*—Yours, &c.,

SHAPOORJEE SORABJEE MISTREE.

March 7.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I have watched, with interest, the correspondence in your journal in regard to the recent election by the Justices of Municipal Councillors, and I crave space for a few observations. There are two parties,—one Mr. Harrison's, the other composed of Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and his followers Mr. Harrison and those who go with him, rightly or wrongly saw that there was a clique in the Corporation, and that the clique was having its way. They took action to break the back of the combination and exercised their right as Justices to achieve the desired object. That is: They voted and got their friends to vote for the 16 candidates; Sir Pherozeshah and his friends did the same. If the former voted for 16 only, the latter voted for 13 only. It is clear that each party voted for his own batch. Why should, therefore, one set be blamed and the other praised? Yet Sir Pherozeshah's followers seem to be aggrieved. One cannot see the ground of their complaint. Reference has been made to what the Native papers say, but if one party has for its friends, followers and dependants, men owning, editing and contributing for journals, the volume of opinion expressed by the journals, under influence, must be one-sided; and this is no criterion of the public feeling. The opinion of the Native press should, therefore, be disregarded; it is open to suspicion. The Mahomedans have kept aloof from the agitation and it is hoped they will see how class interests prevail over public good and how one caste dominates another. The trio that carried the imaginary grievance to Government are all Gujarathis. Might I tell them that the late Rao Saheb Virpraad Tapiprasad was not welcomed in the Municipal service and that had they asked Government to revive the Regulations against congregation of "castes" in public offices, they would have done a real service to the public in general. Times out of number it has been said that Europeans do not come forward to take a prominent and active part in Municipal affairs. No sooner they did than they became targets for the Native press. Mr. Gell and Mr. Harrison have been Councillors, and yet not a word had been said against their being Government officials, till now.—Yours, &c.,

GULAM.

A Rawalpindi correspondent writes:—The posters which had been placarded over Rawalpindi announcing the production of a variety entertainment under the management of Lieutenant-Colonel Hobday, had the effect of drawing a crowded and enthusiastic house to the theatre of the 10th Hussars on Thursday, the 28th ultimo., the first evening of its production. That the entertainment was a gigantic success, under this management, goes without saying. The applause which from time to time followed the various items was of so genuine a character that one is doubtful as to whether this last production of Colonel Hobday's does not rank first amongst his many successes. The topical allusions and ready wit kept the audience amused from the ring of the bell to the drop of the curtain, and the brightness was never allowed to dull. The programme consisted of two parts, and opened with a selection by *Doodah's* Band, which we are informed by the programme "had been engaged at enormous expense and was personally conducted by Sig or Tempo Appassionata." Presumably one at least of the imported artists must have reported sick, for in spite of the disguise afforded by enormous goggles, the trim and graceful figure of one or two Rawalpindi favourites could be discerned behind the clarionet, drums or flutes.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

NO POLITICAL VIEWS EXCHANGED.

Questions in the House.

TREATY OF 1905 MAINTAINED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Ellis asked whether there had been an exchange of political views with the Amir.

Mr. Morley replied that there had been no exchange of political or military views; nor had any political proposals been made on either side; nor had any modification been suggested or discussed of the relations established by the Treaty of 1905.

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE OF FAREWELL.

Though the courtesy of Reuter's Agency we are able to publish the following farewell message from His Majesty the Amir :—"In the name of God, dated Jamrud, 7th March 1907, at the time of returning from my journey in India and of re-entering Afghan territory. My tour in India, which has lasted sixty-four days, has given me so much pleasure that I cannot find words to express it. Every kindness and friendship has been shown to me by the Government of India, his Excellency the Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief and the other Military officers and Civil authorities. I have found them all friends of the Government of Afghanistan and of myself; I am able to declare that during this short tour of mine in India I have made more true friends for the Government of Afghanistan and for myself personally than I could have made in twenty years had I not come from Afghanistan to India.

"I, therefore, to-day congratulate the Afghan nation and myself on possessing such good friends.

"My friend Sir Henry McMahon will communicate this written message of mine to Reuter's Agency for publication in the newspapers, for the information of the whole world.—Sirij ul-Millat Wad Din."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The following telegrams are published for information :—

From H. E. the Viceroy to H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan, dated 7th March 1907.

"I beg to send Your Majesty on your departure from India my best wishes for a pleasant journey home, for your continued good health and happiness, and for the prosperity of Afghanistan. It has been a great honour to me as the representative of the King Emperor to receive Your Majesty in India, and I hope that our personal friendship may contribute to a good understanding between our respective countries. Your Majesty may rest assured that you are carrying with you to Kabul the best wishes of many sincere friends in India who will retain very happy memories of your Majesty's visit."

From H. M. the Amir of Afghanistan to H. E. the Viceroy, dated Peshawar, 8th March 1907. Frontier of India, 7th March 1907 :—"Your Excellency's Telegram reached me to-day at Landi Kotal before my departure towards Afghan territory. I thank Your Excellency. At this moment I have crossed the Indian Frontier and entered Afghan territory. I have spent 64 days in India with very great pleasure. I heartily thank Your Excellency for all the honour, &c., shown to me by the Government of India. I particularly thank Your Excellency for appointing an able officer like Sir Henry McMahon as my Mehmandar. I am very pleased with all the arrangements made by him and his assistants. I bid you good-bye.—Siraj-ul-Millat-Wad-Din."

CLOSE OF THE TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

His Majesty the Amir of Afghanistan quitted British territory on the evening of the 7th instant when he crossed the frontier at half past 5 p. m. He expressed regret that the tour was so soon over.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 8.

The only thing certain about the time of the Amir's departure from Peshawar was that it was entirely uncertain. Not a great deal of surprise, therefore, but probably hurried alteration of official plans was caused when it was announced yesterday evening, after his Majesty had gone to dine with Sir Harold and Lady Deane, that an early start would be made on the morrow. The hour fixed was 8 p. m., and by that time the streets from the Guest House to the Railway Station were lined with British and Native Infantry.

The Amir, although he had stayed with his host until 1 or 2 a. m., was commendably punctual at the Station whither he drove under an escort of the 19th Cavalry.

He was received at the entrance with the playing of his National Anthem by the Band of the Highland Brigade and presenting of arms by the Guards of Honour of the 53rd Sikhs, Assembled on the platform was a brilliant throng of Civil and Military officers some of whom were to travel with him to Landi Kotal and others to wish him good-bye. There and then whilst these farewells were being said a Royal Salute was booming forth. It was just a quarter past eight as the train left for the short journey to Jamrud and the long train completed the many twists and curves of the line in about 35 minutes. As it approached Jamrud another Royal Salute was fired by the Frontier Garrison Artillery and as the train came alongside the platform, which is all that this terminus consists of, a Guard of Honour of the Khyber Rifles, one company with Band and Colours presented arms and the now familiar Afghan National Anthem was heard again.

The Amir, on alighting, was received by Captain Bicklord, Khyber Rifles, who commands the post of the ceremony here. There was little to do. The only business consisted of the transferring of the Amir and his entourage to landaus for passage through the Khyber.

At 10 o'clock the Amir left under more salutes. The long procession of carriages, preceded by a Captain's escort of the 19th Cavalry, took the road at a smart pace. At first there were sowries of the Khyber Rifles, every 50 yards or so; then as the country grew more precipitous Sentinels could only be described on Knolls, and when the Amir was well into the Pass its wardens were few and far between.

At Ali Masjid a fresh escort of the 19th relieved their comrades and the journey was continued at almost uniform speed to Landi Kotal, which was reached at 12-30. His Majesty's coming was signalled by a flag, and almost before the leading files of Cavalry came into view beneath the Fort the Frontier Garrison Artillery were saluting again. The Amir's carriage was pulled up at a large tent where his Majesty was to have breakfast. Opposite was drawn up a Guard of Honour of the 53rd Sikhs with Band and Colours, who presented arms and played the Afghan National Anthem. The Amir inspected the Guard, and then, in company with Major Roos Keppel and his Adjutant went over the Fort. His passing to and fro excited noisy interest among the non-official spectators representing the entire population, male and female of the district—a not unwieldy multitude to control.

The Amir's final visit was paid to the wireless telegraphy installation.

His Majesty was in the tent an hour, and Mr. Shields, Telegraph Officer, did his best to explain the working of the wireless system. It turned out that a member of the Amir's suite had purposely been left behind at Peshawar in touch with the wireless station there and with him the Amir now desired to be put in communication. A few questions and answers having been transmitted the Amir satisfied apparently that even this distant station was capable of sending these word messages successfully and proceeded to despatch a number of farewells to friends he had left behind him. It was late before they were all composed and sent off later, still before he was ready to lunch in the Fort with the Officers of the Khyber Rifles and horribly late for those who had to make the return journey through the Khyber before he emerged ready for the road homee. The Guard of Honour, the saluting battery and the escort were all ready by 3 o'clock, but it was 4-30 before his Majesty himself was ready. By that time the sightseers, that is to say, the temporarily unemployed—for this is essentially a district of business men—were pretty numerous and filled in any gaps which existed between the Rifles and Cavalry, Cavalry and Sikhs, and Sikhs and Gunners. When the Amir emerged he was smoking a cigar and joked with his staff and hosts. A grey pony was waiting which the Amir mounted immediately. A cavalry escort formed up and in a minute or so the procession had clattered on its way to Landi Khana. At Landi Khana the escort and English staff turned back and the Amir, rode on into his own territory with his own people.

The Amir, before leaving Peshawar in thanking Sir Henry MacMahon for his services during the Royal-tour, conferred the highest Afghan Honour upon him, making him Sardar. In the train to-day the remainder of the staff were summoned to the Amir's saloon and the following orders within each case. Words of thanks were personally conferred on Majors Bird and Brooke, the Order of the Hurmut on Captain Drummond, Major Duke and Captain Ramsay, the Order of the Izat on Mr. Field, Mr. Jekin, Mr. Pilkington, and Mr. Waugh the Order of the Khidmat.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 8.

His Majesty the Amir performed a pleasant ceremony before he left for his own country in decorating the Malik Khudabux Tiwana, the last British Agent, who came with the Amir from Kabul after having been there for more than three years. His Majesty, in the presence of Sir Henry MacMahon and other British Officers read the firman in which he praised the excellent and useful part the British Agent had played in promoting goodwill between the rulers of India and Afghanistan, and with his own hands decorated him with his Gold Medal of "Izat-Nishan."

In the firman the Amir said that as the head of a friendly Power he is conferring his order on the representative of another friendly State, he will be personally obliged if the British Government will permit Malik Khuda Bux Tiwana to use the title of "Izat Nishan" with his name.

After the firman was read the Amir made a neat little speech, which was partly addressed to Sir Henry MacMahon and partly to the British Agent. To Sir Henry MacMahon the Amir said that he was particularly pleased with Malik Khuda Bux Tiwana. While discharging his duties to his Government faithfully he never misrepresented things. The Amir addressed the British Agent in affectionate terms as follows :—"Malik Sahib,—We are parting, but I am sure God will recompense you in this world and hereafter for the straightforward and commendable way in which you have behaved. I can assure you that you have creditably acquitted yourself before your Government and myself as you will acquit yourself before your God in the world to come, and my wish is that I may have successors like yourself." At the end of this speech the Amir spread out his hands to pray, and he with his officials uttered a short prayer for the welfare of the British Agent.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

China's Proposals Received.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Morley, replying to a question asked by Mr. Sloan, said that the proposals made by China regarding the importation and taxation of Indian Opium had been received, but that it was not in the public interest to lay the papers on the table at present.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Two Parties Antagonistic.

DISORDER RIFE.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

A revival in the interest taken in the affairs of Ireland, in view of the prospect of Irish Legislation, was evidenced in the House of Commons yesterday, when Mr. Birrell was bombarded with questions for forty minutes.

The antagonism between the Ulster Unionists and Nationalists was revealed throughout. The Unionists suggested that intimidation and disorder were rife, while the Nationalists declared the charges to be grossly exaggerated.

TRADE RETURNS FOR FEBRUARY.

Great Increase in the Cotton and Wool Trade.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

The Imports and Exports for February are £53,000,000 and £32,000,000, respectively, showing increases of £5,400,000 and £3,300,000.

The total increase in the Imports is represented by raw cotton and wool.

The exports of cotton have increased by £675,615.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

Concessions to Foreigners.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Bowles drew the attention of Sir Edward Grey to the appointment by the Persian Assembly of a Commission to enquire into concessions granted to British and other foreigners.

Sir Edward Grey replied that Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice had telegraphed on the 1st of March saying that the matter had been dropped.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Mr. Dillon asked what action it was proposed to adopt in view of the Egyptian Assembly's resolutions.

Sir Edward Grey, in his reply, said that no action appears to be called for.

GERMANY'S FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Allotment for a Legation at Addisabeba.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Budget Committee in the Reichstag has agreed on a vote of £9,000 pounds sterling to build a Legation at Addisabeba.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

Showing the Flag.

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH ON THE SEA FIXED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 8.

In the House of Commons, on discussion of the Naval Estimates, Mr. Edmund Robertson said that the Indian, Foreign and Colonial Offices had raised the question of showing the flag in distant waters.

The Admiralty believed that hitherto all demands had been adequately met, but they were willing to consider a means of meeting further demands.

An Interdepartmental Committee will probably be appointed.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The House of Commons has passed a resolution fixing the effective strength of the navy at 128,000 men. The Labourite amendment reducing the strength by 8,000 has been withdrawn.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

Arrival in London.

WELCOMED BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The Dowager Empress of Russia has arrived in London. Queen Alexandra and the Prince and Princess of Wales, welcomed her at the station. The proceedings were of the quietest character. Elaborate precautions have been taken for her safety.

BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

Purchase of Constantinople Quays Confirmed.

LONDON, MARCH 9.

It is confirmed that an Anglo-French Syndicate, composed of the Bank of England and the French Branch of the Ottoman Bank, has bought the property of the Constantinople Quay Campany. Sir dward Law is one of thr British Directors of the Syndicate. This fact, coupled with the granting to the Lynch Company, at the strong instance of the British Embassy, permission to run three steamers on the Tigris, is regarded as evidence of British Co-operation in promoting the development of Turkey.

CHINA AND THE FOREIGNER.

Better Feeling Reported.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

The London *Times* in commenting on the journey of its Peking Correspondent to Southern China, dwells on the remarkable evidences brought to light of the improvement in the feelings of the population towards the foreigner and of the earnest desire on the part of the Chinese for Western education. This movement, continues the article, is largely due to the example of and inspiration by the Japanese. The experiences of the *Times'* Correspondent tend to dispel the belief that the reform movement in China is animated by anti-foreign bias.

THE THAW TRIAL.

Defence Concluded.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

In the Thaw Trial the Defence has been concluded.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

LONDON, MARCH 7.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Drury has been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

SOLDIERS' INSTITUTE.

Representative Meeting of Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 8.

A Meeting of which Bishop of Madras, General Scallon, Commanding the Bangalore Brigade; Government Chaplains and the Officers Commanding the British units, in Garrison, was held at the Church of England Soldiers' Institute yesterday evening to consider the question of building a permanent structure to afford accommodation to troops in Garrison. It was resolved that it was advisable to affiliate the institution with the Soldiers and Sailors' Institute Association in England of which His Majesty the King is patron, and to have an *ex-officio* Local Committee, in future, with the Bishop of Madras as President, and the G. O. C., the P. M. O. and the Officer Commanding the British units and the three Government Chaplains to be members. It was resolved also to approach the Rev. Canon Brittain, Archdeacon of Madras, with a view to his raising the necessary funds without delay.

OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS.

Marriage Ceremony of Seven Orphan Girls.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRELI, MARCH 8.

Yesterday at 5 o'clock in the afternoon nearly three thousand children went in a procession singing songs to the Raj Mahal.

Captain Strong, the Amreli Resident, Mr. Yusaf ali Suba and other Officers and gentlemen were entertained with music by the students after which sweetmeats were distributed. The Raj Mahal resounded with shouts of victory for Sayajirao Maharaja.

The party then assembled in the Girls' Orphanage to witness the marriage ceremonies of seven Orphans. The collective ceremony was nearly grand and impressive. Thousands flocked to the scene. Officers, ladies and gentlemen gave presents to the orphans.

This morning, the High School boys delighted the spectators with interesting games and sports.

CHARGE AGAINST A GLOBE-TROTTER.

With reference to the charge against Fred Carney, of criminal breach of trust, brought by the Paris Cinematograph Company which our Poona correspondent on Wednesday stated had been acquitted by the District Magistrate of Poona, we are requested by the proprietors of the Cinematograph to say that they had withdrawn the charge, although the case was proceeded with. They add "we do not believe he has been acquitted."

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT CALCUTTA.

Visit to Fort William.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

This morning His Royal Highness drove to Fort William to visit the Commander-in-Chief, and this afternoon the Duke and Duchess went to the Botanical Gardens, an excursion originally fixed for Monday.

Their Royal Highnesses were accompanied by Lady Minto and Ladies Violet and Ruby Elliot, H. H. the Maharajah of Gwalior, Miss Pelly, Captain Bulkeley, Captain Mackenzie, Captain Elgie and the Hon'ble Mr. Ponsonby.

The party left Chandpol ghat shortly after 4 o'clock in the Viceroy's steam yacht "Maud." The trip was only arranged at a short notice and vicinity of Port Commissioners' new landing stage where the yacht was moored was free from the usual inquisitive crowd that assembles whenever people of distinction are likely to be passing.

To-morrow morning the Duke will be present at the parade on the maidan and later in the day the Duchess will visit the Dufferin Hospital.

In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses will drive with the Viceroy and Lady Minto by motor to Barrackpore. The rest of the week end the party will follow by launch on the river.

Their Royal Highnesses enjoyed their Burma trip immensely, the whole tour having been most excellently managed throughout. The Duke had a long interview with the Commander-in-Chief to-day at the Fort.

COMILLA RIOTS.

Further Unpleasant Reports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

It is reported from Comilla that Mr. Cursetjee, the Private Secretary to the Nawab Salimulla was set upon by Hindu mob, and received several wounds about his head, and also that a Mahomedan was shot by a Hindu.

These reports are published with the greatest reserve as it is believed that the *fracas* at Comilla is very much exaggerated.

Disturbances also occurred at Serampore yesterday, the local police being considerably maltreated

MILITARY ACCOUNTS BRIBERY CASE.

Mr. Leatham's Accuser Charged by Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

In the case of alleged bribery in the Military Accounts Office in Calcutta the Court has framed a charge against the accused Babu R. C. Chatterjee for defaming Mr. Leatham by making a written statement and submitting it to the Controller of Military Accounts by implying that Leatham takes bribes of five rupees every month from the extra clerks.

Captain Hudson and Captain Sharpe were examined

DEATH OF REV. W. A. MACKENZIE.

Chaplain at Bangalore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MARCH 8.

The death occurred here at 11 o'clock last night of the Reverend W.A. Mackenzie of the Church of Scotland and Chaplain of St. Andrew's Kirk, Bangalore.

The deceased, who partly recovered from a recent attack of enteric fever, developed rheumatism in the heart from which he expired.

Rev. Mackenzie came to Bangalore from Cawnpore about six months ago, and gained great popularity with his parishioners and all classes of the community.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Mackenzie and her young daughter.

NEW P. & O POSTAL CONTRACT.

No Saving of Time Apparent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

The *Pioneer* understands that the new Postal Contract with the P. and O. Company will begin next February.

There will apparently be no shortening of the present contract time.

BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

At the Meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday Mr. Carlyle presents the Committee's Report on the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Mr. Macintosh presents the Committee's Report on the Bengal Local Self-Government Act.

Mr. Slacke will move that whoever be appointed Member for Orissa and the Chota Nagpur Divisions be added to the Select Committee considering the Tenant Act for those provinces.

IMPROVED TRAIN SERVICE.

Bombay and the Punjab.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 8.

It is intended to give a quicker Train Service between Bombay and the Punjab from the 1st of May, by using the direct Delhi-Umballa route instead of that via Saharanpur.

This will result in the earlier arrival and later despatch of Mails at Simla.

BRIDGING THE GANGES.

Committee's Recommendations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

It is stated that the Ganges Bridge Committee has recommended the Sara Site as being suitable to meet the demands of trade. The Committee's Report is also adverse to the feasibility of bringing the metre gauge into Calcutta.

THE LATE SIR JOHN WOODBURN.

Statue to be Unveiled.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

The statue of the late Sir John Woodburn, which has been erected in Dalhousie Square immediately opposite the main entrance to the Bengal Secretariat buildings, will be unveiled by His Excellency the Viceroy on Friday, the 22nd inst, at 5-45 p.m.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

Sanction for Fifty Lakhs Sought for Extensions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 8.

The Trustees of the Port of Karachi have applied to Government for sanction to raise a Loan of fifty lakhs of rupees. They propose to float the Loan in instalments, as required, during five years commencing 1st April 1907, each instalment to bear interest of four per cent repayable in sixty years.

As at present estimated, the Loan will be raised and expended as follows :—

Eight lakhs in the first year; ten in the second; ten in the third; twelve in the fourth and ten in the fifth.

Last year the Trustees were permitted to raise a Loan of forty-five lakhs for Wharfage extension which is being rapidly carried on and the present Loan is required for the construction in these works which naturally follow increased Wharfage. These are the export yard which involves reclamation and purchase from the Karachi Municipality of 150 acres; drainage of the above; a new iron bridge for the China Creek Roads approaches; overbridges, permanent way and fencing, all of which will amount to Rs. 42,10,000. And secondly for import yards involving reclamation; sheds, platforms; warehouses wharf metalling; railway lines; erection of new Custom House and Port Trust Office; overbridge and fencing, amounting to fourteen lakhs and forty thousand making the total of fifty lakhs from which is to be deducted six and a half lakhs, the amount expected to be realized by sale of the old import yard. The scheme which it is proposed to carry out follows the broad lines suggested by the Advisory Committee; but it goes beyond their recommendations and is fully supported as the best that can be devised by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and the general public opinion of Karachi.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE N. W. RAILWAY.

Judgment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MARCH 8.

The following is the concluding portion of a very lengthy judgment delivered by Mr. Crouch, Additional Judicial Commissioner, in the important commercial suit brought by the Delhi and London Bank against the North-Western Railway :—

Railway receipts issued by the North-Western Railway are receipts and only receipts. They are not negotiable instruments. They are not symbols of goods to which they relate. When Harnamsing and Company borrowed money (from Delhi-London Bank) against goods and deposited receipts the receipts were thereby pledged and an equitable mortgage probably created on the goods. The Bank obtained a limited control over the delivery of goods, a control which by timely notice to the Railway might have been strengthened into complete security. But the Bank were not by virtue of their specific advance against the goods, or by the assignment and endorsement of receipts, placed in immediate contractual relations with the Railway and so enabled to sue on original contract evidenced by the receipts. They obtained no right of action otherwise, for such rights as they had were merely detacked from general contractual rights possessed by Harnamsing and Company. They did not become owners of the goods or pledgers of the goods, nor were they put in possession of the goods actually or constructively. I have made no definite finding as to the existence of equitable mortgage, as this is a matter which may be in litigation between the Bank and other persons not parties to this suit.

The judgment has caused considerable excitement in commercial circles. An appeal is to be filed.

INDIAN LABOURERS TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Little Prospect of Employment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8

The Government of India have received, through the Secretary of State a communication from the British Consular authorities at San Francisco to the effect that there is very little prospects of employment for Indian Labourers in California. The Governor General in Council accordingly requests all local Governments to make the above intimation generally known, particularly in places where any immigration to California is believed to be common. Steps should be taken to warn immigrants at these parts of the risks they run in proceeding to the at State.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 8.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Ruzzak, I.M.S. are placed temporarily, and of Captain Bose, permanently, at the disposal of the Madras Government.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Fisher, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, and Mr. Whelan, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, have been, respectively, granted four months' and six weeks' extension of leave.

DEPARTMENT COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Messrs. Smith and Cowper of the Indian Telegraph Department are granted honorary rank as Assistant Superintendents.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Kelly is granted temporary rank of Brigader General, whilst employed as Brigade Commander.

VOLUNTEERS.

Calcutta Port Defence Corps.—Captain Bradshaw is granted honorary rank of Major.

North Bengal Mounted Rifles.—Mr. Bompas to be Captain.

Bangalore Rifles.—Mr. Edwards to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Mussorie Rifles.—Major Western is granted honorary rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

G. I. P. Rifles.—Lieutenant Neale resigns the Commission.

Bombay Rifles.—Major Dunlop is promoted Commandant with rank of Lieutenant-Colonel *vice* Nicholson.

Bengal Nagpore Railway Rifles.—Mr. Kilner is appointed Surgeon Lieutenant.

Assam Bengal Railway Rifles.—Major Woods is promoted Honorary Colonel *vice* Strachey, Captain Horne to be Major. Lieutenant Judge to be Captain. 2nd Lieutenant Martin to be Lieutenant.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Moir has been confirmed as Consul for Mr. Dennison as Norway Consul for the United State of America and Mr. Toshiro Fujita as Consul for Japan at Bombay, while Commendatori Mercatelli has been provisionally appointed Consul General for Italy at Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

MAJOR H. P. Young, late of the 4th Bombay Cavalry, has published a work which we can highly recommend, entitled "Hints on Horses" with short notes for Camels, Pack animals and practical suggestions on the training of Polo ponies and players. The work can be obtained from Messrs. Thacker & Co.,

MAJOR F. R. H. CHAPMAN, Instructor in Hindustani at the Royal Military College, Camberly has just issued a very handy little Pocket Vocabulary of English-Hindustani. Messrs. Crosby, Lockwood and Son of Ludgate Hill are the publishers.

The equipment of Horse and Field Batteries in India with the new quick-firing gun is to be completed during the current year. The provision of ammunition will also be made on a large scale.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

IN PARLIAMENT.

Prospects of Invasion.

THE LATE MR. BIRDWOOD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

THE future of the House of Lords is supposed to be the biggest question now before the public. Tariff Reform, in the opinion of some people, is as dead as Queen Anne. What has taken place in the House of Commons this week does not show that, at present at all events, more interest is shown in the mending or ending of the hereditary Chamber than in the fiscal changes advocated by Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. Perhaps the most notable feature of the debate on the cleverly-worded amendment moved by Earl Percy was the declaration drawn from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In the absence of Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman through indisposition, Mr. Asquith has been leading the House all this week and it was his duty therefore to reply to the telling speech of the mover of the amendment. Lord Percy worked into his indictment a good many references to the attitude of the Liberal leaders towards Home Rule before the General Election. Mr. Asquith took up the challenge and made the following utterance :—"The noble lord spared me any quotations from my speeches, though he quoted some of my close friends and colleagues. I want to use very plain language with regard to this matter and I will, therefore, say this in face of the House. If when the scheme of the Government is produced—and I am not going to say anything about it until it is produced—it contains any provision which either in letter or spirit is inconsistent with, or is a violation of, any pledge, assurance, or declaration that I have ever given, either before or during the General Election—if that is the case, and it can be proved, I will at once resign my position in his Majesty's Government." This interesting pronouncement has no doubt been recorded in a good many places for future use. Mr. Asquith sought to turn the tables by reviewing the curious incidents which led to Mr. George Wyndham's retirement from the late Government. Since Iphigenia met the sacrificial knife at Aulis there has, said Mr. Asquith, been no more extraordinary, mysterious, and inexplicable instance of sacrifice. Both sides laughed over this thrust at Mr. Balfour who, when his turn came to speak, denied the soft impeachment. "Neither by letter, conversation, suggestion nor assertion," said the leader of the Opposition, "have I ever under any circumstances to anybody or in any place suggested that I was in favour of Devolution." The debate on Lord Percy's proposition that the Government are neglecting Social legislation in order to effect revolutionary changes in the relations between the two Houses of Parliament was disposed of at one sitting.

The discussion on the Tariff Reform Amendment proposed by Mr. Hills and seconded by Mr. E. Cecil occupied one whole sitting and the best part of a second. With unblushing effrontery speakers on both sides served up the old arguments, but for a wonder more was said about India than usual. Sir Charles Dilke was the first to call attention to the position of India *vis-a-vis* a preferential system but he did not do much more than re-echo Lord Curzon's despatch. Mr. Lloyd George also sheltered himself behind the famous document declaring that India "has absolutely refused to enter into any discussion of the question (Preference) at all." "What do you mean by India?" said in effect Mr. Austen Chamberlain. "Was there a living soul who knew anything of India who thought that India would maintain her present fiscal system for a day if not compelled? Our own Anglo-Indian officials would alter that system to-morrow if the Secretary of State for India would allow them." Has Lord Curzon changed his opinions? He has said nothing in public, I think, to show what his present views may be, but in the course of Tuesday's debate Sir Howard Vincent the staunchest of staunch preferentialists said *apropos* of Sir C. Dilke's quotations, that he hoped they would have the advantage of Lord Curzon's presence in the House "before long" and that he would be able to express his more mature opinions upon this subject with his usual force and eloquence. This remark was cheered, and there is no doubt that Lord Curzon's return to the House of Commons, when it takes place, will be welcomed in all quarters.

IS INVASION POSSIBLE?

There was a remarkably interesting debate in the House of Lords on Monday last on a motion by Lord Lovat that statistics concerning our naval and military defences be laid on the table of the House. Lord Tweedmouth's answer to a question by Lord Lovat was the surprising admission that on February 13 last there was one battleship, the "Dominion," now in dockyard hands" in full commission in Home waters. It should have been a surprise to the British public to know that on any day in any year only one battleship was watching our coasts and that she was under repair.

Lord Tweedmouth, however, pointed out that there were in Home ports, in addition to the "Dominion" twelve battleships with nucleus crews (two-fifths of the usual complement, and eight with reduced nucleus crews) (one-fifth of the fighting strength). He declared that these ships could be got ready for action within a few hours, dwelt on the number of destroyers and submarines round the coast, and hinted that, in his opinion, the Volunteers and Militia could check any hostile force landed on British shores until the Regulars came up.

This brought a despairing speech from Lord Roberts. He quoted authority to show that in 117 European wars in the past 180 years, thirty only had been preceded by a declaration of hostilities. What would happen if a large hostile force were suddenly flung upon our unguarded East Coast? The Regular Army was mainly stationed in the South and mobilisation arrangements were bad. The bulk of the Volunteers and Militia were in the North. A landing on the East Coast would cut the defending forces in half. What chance would our irregular troops, whatever the extent of their patriotic ardour, have before the trained legions of a Continental Army? Our ships might be at Lagos (where sixty of them at present are), two and a half days' steam away, or they might be yet further distant. Before a large continental force—and with the modern facilities of communication, a great Army could be landed in a very short space of time—what adequate means of defence were there even for London itself? We were living in a fool's paradise. He trusted he was not yet in his dotage, but he confessed to a feeling of absolute despair when he thought of the complacence with which the British public regarded the utter unpreparedness of our means of defence. A hostile raid or invasion, was, he was morally certain, bound to be some.

Lord Lovat emphasised the Field Marshal's warning by inquiring what would happen if the "bolt from the blue" fell on a Saturday night when the nucleus crews could not be reinforced by their comrades on leave. A bomb in the narrow waters of Portsmouth harbour, a sunken ship in the entrance channel at Sheerness, and where were our Home defence warships? He trusted that neither he nor Lord Roberts had reputations as scaremongers and submitted that the question was one for the grave consideration of the country as a whole and for the leaders of both parties in both Houses of Parliament.

Lord Tweedmouth, in a further speech, observed that we were in the best relations with all the Great Powers and that a surprise was unthinkable. Our Intelligence Department was equal to that of any other Power and at the first inkling of danger the fleet would be called home and the Army warned. The First Lord of the Admiralty, in short, attempted to lull the uneasiness which might be aroused by Lord Roberts and Lord Lovat's speeches. Our defences were as good as ever before. We might look to foreign nations in the face and we were now, as we must always be, ready to fight if necessity arose. He concluded with a slighting reference to the "alarmists and scaremongers" of whom Lord Roberts "had become the mouthpiece." Lord Lovat's motion was withdrawn and the British public is safely asleep once more.

THE "BERLIN" DISASTER.

The cable has told you that the Great Eastern steamer "Berlin" has been wrecked off the Hook of Holland with a loss of 141 lives, but I doubt whether the telegrams can have conveyed any idea of the terrible adjuncts of the catastrophe. The whole of the vessel's crew and passengers, with one solitary exception, are believed to have perished, numbers of them from the cold and the ceaseless drenching and of the frozen spray.

The "Berlin" left Harwich on Wednesday night in the teeth of a gale which even in London was of exceptional violence. Out at sea the weather was of immense violence. The "Berlin," a well-found boat, however, made good progress and reached the Hook of Holland soon after daybreak on Thursday. Two long piers guard the entrance to the Nieuw Waterweg which leads to the harbour. The "Berlin" attempting to make the narrow entrance, appears to have been caught on the stern by an enormous sea and flung broadside on to the end of the Northern pier or, as accounts vary, on to a rock or sandbank just off the pier. Whatever happened the result was that the steamer was broken in two and ships and by the time the startled passengers were on deck the two halves were almost severed. Under the merciless pounding of the seas the two sections parted and the men and women who were huddled together in the stern saw the forepart drift away and their fellow-travellers swept helplessly from the tilting deck into the furious sea.

Two Dutch life-boats were soon out, but in spite of the most heroic efforts could not approach the wreck or come within any useful distance. They picked up some twenty-five bodies in three of which the life still flickered. Two of them died before they could be brought ashore while the third recovered. He is a Belfast seaman, Capt. Parkinson, and is at present the sole survivor.

Late last night a pitiful message came to the feet of the helpless crowd of spectators who lined the shore and the base of the pier, but who could do nothing towards rescue in the face of the storm. It was a white plank on which were scribbed in pencil a few lines saying that fifteen men were still alive in the battered smoking room in the stern of the vessel and were still hoping for rescue. Whether they can have survived till now is more than doubtful. Special steamers sent from Harwich yard to try to save them failed to do so after the greatest efforts and returned empty-handed to the English port.

Among the dead are Mr. Herbert, a King's Messenger, and nineteen members of the German Opera Company, most of whom played in "Tannhauser" before the Queen at Covent Garden a short while ago. Mr. Herbert was the bearer of despatches to the Embassies and Legations in Berlin, Copenhagen, Vienna and Teheran. The bags containing the despatches to Berlin and Copenhagen have been washed ashore, but Mr. Herbert's body is not yet recovered. The Captain, the Officers, every member of the crew, and all but one of the passengers are lost.

The one survivor states that before he was washed overboard he saw the women and children among the passengers succumb one after another to the cold and the onslaught of the freezing spray. He himself went overboard with a life-belt, but a plank and a belt came within his reach and to them he clung until the lifeboat picked him up.

The Hook of Holland route has hitherto been regarded as one of the safest to the continent, the Great Eastern Company having had only one previous mishap on its continental service. This was the sinking of the "Revensbury" in 1869, but on that occasion no lives were lost. The "Berlin" disaster emphasises the lesson of the sinking of the steamer "Larchmont" off Block island near New York a few days ago. In that case, too, the great majority perished from cold and exposure, not from drowning. Lifebelts can on occasion prevent the latter, but there are no known means of safeguarding against the former.

THE LATE MR. H. M. BIRDWOOD, C.S.I.

It was my painful duty, a few hours ago, to cable to you the sad news of the death of Mr. Herbert Birdwood, which occurred yesterday at his residence Dalheith House, Cambridge Park, Twickenham, after a few days' illness. Mr. Birdwood attended the meetiag of the Indian section of the Society of Arts when Sir Frederic Lely read his paper on Famine yesterday week, and there was nothing in his appearance then to cause any one to suppose that his end was near. He seemed in his usual good spirits and with Mrs. Birdwood chatted genially with Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, and their old Bombay friends. I understand that on the following day (Friday) he was golfing on the links at Richmond and that the same evening he became ill. On Saturday he felt unable to come up to town to keep an appointment in the city and on Monday it was discovered that he was suffering from pneumonia. I had not heard that he was ill and the telegram I received this morning from his brother Sir George conveying the melancholy tidings caused me a great shock. I made Mr. Birdwood's acquaintance in Bombay more than 20 years ago when living under the same roof as his brother-in-law the late Surgeon General McConaghy and I had seen a great deal of him since his retirement from the Indian service in 1897. He was one of the most loyal souls I have ever known and the recollections of his many kindly actions will long be cherished by those who had the pleasure of enjoying his friendship. I am not competent to pass any opinion upon his career as a public official nor is it within my province to give a sketch of his official life in India, but I can testify to the busy useful life he has spent in England during the past years. He took an active part in the municipal business of Twickenham and as a Justice of the Peace regularly assisted to dispense justice at the Brentford petty sessions. As an Evangelical Churchman he was a strong supporter of the Bible Society—and he also particularly interested himself in Zenana mission work. Another praiseworthy object for which he worked hard and zealously was the up-country Nurses Association. Of the distinctions that came to him I think the one that perhaps gave him the greatest satisfaction was his honorary Fellowship of Peterhouse—a position he shared with Dr. Routh, the eminent mathematician, the Archbishop of York, Dr. W. S. Lilly, author of "Ancient Religion and Modern Thought," Sir Charles Abercromby, Controller and Auditor-General, Cape Colony, Sir John Gorell Barnes, the distinguished Judge, and Sir Richard Solomon, whose name is so well know in connection with Transvaal affairs. In politics Mr. Birdwood was what I should call a philosophical Liberal. In almost the last conversation I had with him he told me that he would like to be a member of the House of Commons, and although I am not sure that he would have found the at

ly the chosen members are so rare exceptions, practically unknown in this country. But the Home Government was confronted with the dilemma of chosing the Legislative Council from the leavings of the assembly or of going altogether outside the field of well known politicians. They chose the latter which was perhaps the safer course.

A SUFFRAGIST'S WARNING.

Momentarily the Suffragists are quiet. Many of the leaders are still in Holloway Gaol, the rest are waiting on the Government's action in regard to Mr. Dickinson's Women's Franchise Bill which has be read a first time.

Mrs Panhurst, presiding at a meeting in Caxton Hall last Sunday night, announced that on Mar. 8, the date of the second reading of the Bill, a great meeting would be held in Exeter Hall. If the Government adopted the Bill it would be a meeting of rejoicing. Otherwise it would be a meeting of demand, of protest and of action. She would hold the Liberal Government responsible for any injuries and even loss of life that might occur. The Government might bring out the Horse Guards and the soldiers to fise upon them, but the women were ready to face loss of life. She would have it known that she and her comrades were not playing at politics."

Simultaneously with their dire threat comes the announcement of the formation of an organisation for women who are opposed to the whole movement for women's votes. It would be interesting to see whether the membership of this organisation does not quickly outmember militant suffragists and their supporters.

AN UNDERGRADUATE PLOT.

"How I was ragged" by Mr. Keir Hardie makes an amusing two columns in a Labour paper. The article has reference to his recent visit to Cambridge, where he was shouted down by noisy undergraduates and pelted with weird missiles, including lumps of sugar, oranges and "bombs," their glass tubes containing sulphuretted hydrogen of the 10,000 bad-egg power. These bombs break upon falling and release an odour which has no rival in the whole wide world.

Mr. Keir Hardie avers that he narrowly escaped the toils of a plot to kidnap him. A score of "friendly" undergraduates, with a high power motor car, not the train by which he was to have arrived. They intended to offer him a drive and if the driver mistook the road and the car broke down at a village 30 miles or so from Cambridge of course that unfortunate series of mishaps might perhaps have prevented Mr. Keir Hardie from delivering his intended speech. Mr. Keir Hardie, however, missed that particular train and the moter car excursion was abandoned.

But another plot would be arranged. The visitor, however, got wind of this in the train and prevailed on a socialist companion to impersonate him. Socialist number two worse the Kei Hardie cap and tie and somewhat resembled his leader. He was effusively welcomed at the station and conducted to a room where a tempting dinner was displayed. During the meal the doors were screwed up and escape rendered impossible just at the hour when the speech was to be made. The false Keir Hardie, having dined comfortably, at length informed his captors of his real identity, whereupon he was released and a shouting mob of undergraduates bore down upon the hall where the real Keir Hardie was speaking.

The Labour leader claims that he had got though a considerable part his discourse when the raiders burst in at the back of the hall and pandemonium began. Every sentance was interrupted with noisy replies and derisive hooting. A diversion was caused for a moment when the undergraduates on the floor of the hall caught sight of a large number of girl students on the galleries and heartily cheered them. Inspired with new reckless ness, the undergraduates again turned their attention to Mr. Keir Hardie. Sugar, oranges, the aforesaid bombs and a varied assortment of epithets were hurled at the platform. Mr. Keir Hardie struggled bravely to obtain a hearing, but was overwhelmed. Finally he had to acknowledge himself beaten and the meeting wound be up in triumphant disorder and such was the welcome extended to the apostle of Socialism in one of our chief Seats of learning.

"THE SINS OF SOCIETY."

Father Bernard Vaughan has resumed his attack on "the Sins of Society" in a second series of sermons at the Farm Street Church. Judging from the first sample, the indictment is to be more trenchant even than that which created so much interest and possibly heart searching a few months ago. Society, he declared, had discovered that sin was nothing, more than a "nervous structure," a "growing pain." We were glibly in current literature, in drawing lower conversations in scientific treatises that there was no such thing as sin. Conscience was to be treated like a bad dream and the sooner it was thrown off and forgotten the better for every body. In self-defence was not society bound to toss aside as untrue anything that interfered with its social functions and its material views of life?

There were ladies in the West-End who could teach tricks to West Ham, and there were big firms within a stone's throw of Farm-street that knew of sins of society far worse than those to which he had drawn public attention. But in the boudoir they were called, not shameful sins, but "clever tricks." He was not at the moment concerned with them.

What he did denounce was England's competition with France for the lowest birth-rate in Europe; what he did deplore was her emulation with America in making excuse for divorce in order to enter into lives of legalised debanch. If he were told those cases were rare, he contended they ought not to occur at all. He thought the so-called upper classes would be better employed if, instead of imitating the vicious practices of their neighbours, they adopted some of their many virtues.

He was sorry to say that even in their animal proclivities society women ignored the finer instincts of the beast. He was sorry to say that too many mothers, to spare themselves, were feeding their offspring, not from Nature's productive source, but from "concoctions in a bottle." What an example to set to toiling mothers! It was all wrong, and was the cause of still further increased mortality among the ever-decreasing number of children born to what he much feared would be their doomed Empire, if sin with its consequences did not speedily become recognised as the great evil in the world.

UNIVERSITY FACULTY OF ARTS.

A MEETING of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University, for the purpose of electing a Dean and five Syndics of the Faculty. The Hon. Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar was proposed as Dean by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and seconded by the Rev. F. Dreckmann; and being the only candidate proposed, he was declared duly elected.

For the five offices of Syndics, the following six nominations had been made:—1. The Rev. F. Dreckmann, Principal St. Xavier's College, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Principal W. H. Sharp and Mr. A. M. Masani, and seconded by Mr. K. D. Naegamvala, Mr. D. G. Padhye, and Professor M. K. Kanga. 2. Mr. W. H. Sharp, acting Principal Elphinstone College, proposed by the Rev. F. Dreckmann, and seconded by the Rev. F. X. Haan. 3. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, Principal Fergusson College, proposed by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, and seconded by Mr. D. G. Padhye. 4. The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, proposed by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, also by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, and Mr. D. G. Padhye, and seconded by Mr. D. F. Mulla, Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, and Mr. L. A. Shah. 5. Mr. A. M. Masani, proposed by Mr. A. B. Clarke and Mr. R. P. Paranjpye, and seconded by Mr. M. K. Kanga and Mr. V. K. Rajavade. 6. Dr. N. F. Surveyor, proposed by the Hon. Sir P. M. Metha and the Rev. F. Dreckmann, and seconded by Mr. D. F. Mulla and the Rev. Dr. Mackichan.

One of the regulations required that three at least of the Syndics to be elected must be heads or Professors of recognised Arts Colleges. The first three nominees were therefore declared duly elected Syndics. The other three nominees, namely, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, Mr. A. M. Masani, and Dr. N. F. Surveyor contested, the remaining two offices of Syndics. After a ballot the Registrar declared the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Dr. N. F. Surveyor to be duly elected Syndics. The ipolling was as follows:—For Mr. Justice Chandawarkar, 25 votes; for Dr. Surveyor 19 votes: and for Mr. Masani, 8 votes.

THE GAEKWAR'S SILVER JUBILEE.

Educational Record of Baroda.

THE STATE'S APPEAL TO ITS PEOPLE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, MARCH 8.

The most interesting of the functions held in connection with the Gaekwar's Silver Jubilee came off this morning, when His Highness presided at the General Prize Distribution to children of the Baroda Schools. Princess Indira Raja was present on the occasion and was seated near His Highness. On the dais were also accommodated Colonel Meade, the Resident, and Mrs. Meade. A large number of ladies and gentlemen attended the function which proved a very successful one.

An interesting programme of recitation, songs and musical drills was gone through by the children of the different Schools and the performance of the pupils was much applauded.

Mr. Massani, the Minister of Education, read the following address:—

Your Highness, Colonel and Mrs. Meade, ladies and gentlemen,—I have the rare honour and proud privilege to accord you a hearty welcome to the Children's Gathering on behalf of the Managing Committee of His Highness' Jubilee Fund, and to tender you our best thanks for having responded to the invitations and graced this auspicious and joyous occasion with your presence. This morning, as all of you know, we have met together to perform one of the functions in connection with the celebration of the Silver Jubilee of an enlightened monarch, whose name and fame for his princely qualities of head and heart are known all over the civilized world. Just one year previous to this it was arranged, at the happy suggestion of the Dewan Sahib, that His Highness' birthday festivities and rejoicings should not be confined to the official circle only, but that they must be general, and organised in such a way as to afford all the loyal and grateful subject of His Highness opportunities of general participation. The idea of this Jubilee Celebration of the Birthday Anniversary was found so acceptable that the subscription from the people flowed freely.

I need not say how much gratified and encouraged the youngest portion of His Highness' subjects, the school children, whom you see before you with happy smiling faces, are to see the father and patron of Education in their midst to-day. I do not think I can do justice to the sentiments of respect and admiration with which the Baroda subjects regard their Ruler, whose good and noble heart, courteous and genial nature; sweet smiles and sunshine are marked everywhere he goes.

His unique position as an enlightened independent Ruler is known all over the world, through his travels in Europe and Africa, which which undertaken both for the sake of his health and for the widening of his knowledge and experience. His Highness is a great favourite not only with the Baroda subjects, but with the Indians in general, as is always witnessed when his royal presence graces any public gathering in every City of India. In these clebrations we simply testify our regard for the Ruler who has strained every nerve to raise the Baroda State to its present greatness and prosperity.

His Highness, like a real patriot, feels intellectual joys in directing all his thoughts and actions to the good of his country. When he surveys the new works and reforms in the various Departments he has started, he feels great satisfaction and pleasure. He has a wonderful memory that amazes all about him. He is a real observer of men and things and his strength of Government lies rather in true discernment and sound judgment than in imagination or invention. His strongest and most striking feature is prudence, never acting until every circumstance and every consideration has been maturely weighed. He is indeed in every sense of the word a wise, a good and a great ruler. His very name is a lodestone attracting to itself a whole people's confidence, a whole people's love and whole India's respect. From the high type of perfect administration of the State it is not difficult to infer that the sound education imparted to him in early age, and his great love of books, in search after truth, and insatiable thirst after knowledge in after life, have all contributed greatly to make him an ideal, eminent and popular Ruler. Indeed, it is the good fortune of the Baroda people to be governed by a ruler whose personal care for their education, whose love for the principles of constitutional Government, whose attachment to those principles, and whose many good and noble qualities have rendered him respected by his subjects and have bound, them to him by the ties of loyalty and affection.

In a word, the natural and acquired perfections of his mind are wonderful, and his virtues and true piety are yet more extraordinary. He is so affable and sweet-natured that all the State Officers and other respectable gentry have free access to him at all times. We have all just reasons to be proud of him. He has ruled over us with a silken cord for the last quarter of a century, and his subjects, the rich and the poor, the high and the low, flourishlike green bay trees under his control. As a ruler his conduct has been most exemplary, a pattern worth of imitation. His insatiable thirst after knowledge has not failed to influence even the subordinate servants of the Palace.

During his travels in Europe and America he never forget the interest and welfare of his people for whose improvement and advancement he is always on the look out. Visiting picture galleries of historic renown such as at the Louvre, Dresden, Berlin, London, &c, the absence of Fine Arts in India, and the great inaptitude of the people for that art, were prominently before His Highness. He therefore hit upon the idea of starting a small Picture and Sculpture Gallery with a view to create the love and appreciation of Fine Arts among the people, and ordered the oil and water-color paintings and statues purchased during his recent Continental Tour to be exhibited to the public in a Pavilion in the Public Park. In addition to this, His Highness made a very interesting and valuable collection of art objects very in porcelain, glass, bronze, stone and mosaic work together with the laces and textile fabrics for the enrichment of the Baroda Museum. The masses of people visiting the Museum are struck with the splendid exhibits both in Arts and Sciences.

It is quite unnecessary at a meeting like this, to dilate upon the noble and high-minded educational policy of His Highness which is known all over the country. However, I may be permitted to take a general brief survey of the Educational Work done during the quarter of a century in His Highness' regime.

At first the mass was ignorant, the schools few, and knowledge was confined to the upper classes only. In course of time it became general and now it has become universal in the whole State by the introduction of the Free but Compulsory Education. The future prosperity of the State is bound up with the future of Education which progresses under the fostering care and the unremitting and tactful direction of His Highness.

We read in history of some rulers who held the belief that educating the masses or giving them the rudiments by which they may become self-educated, was to make them discontented, seditious, and enemies of good government. However, Baroda people are singularly fortunate in their enlightened Ruler preaching a different faith, following a wiser policy and considering it his pleasing duty to furnish all the children of the State with free primary education. His admonition to his people is "Know thyself." The object of compulsory education is to give to every one of His Highness' subjects the rudiments of knowledge, from which by study and observation they may educate themselves in after life. His Highness' Government provide liberally enough the funds to bring knowledge to the very door of even villagers.

Making education universal and compulsory with the avowed object of making good citizenship certain, is not a modern device in Europe and America. It was enforced by Joshua among the Hebrews; by Solon among the Athenians, and with the Spartans, attendance at schools was made every man's concern. The German State made the experiment of compulsory education in 1732; Cantons of Switzerland more than 50 years ago; Denmark followed it in 1814, Sweden in 1842.

England authorises Local Boards to require the attendance of children compulsory between 5 and 12 years of age. In Scotland it is provided that no child under thirteen may be employed in labour, except it be shewn that it has attended school at least three years between the age of 5 and thirteen and is able to read and write. In more recent years the same principle has been tried with greater or less success in Italy, Japan, France and other European countries. The Baroda State started last year the general participation in the benefits of a free education, and the statutory provisions which were ere long permissive, are now coercive, and are efficiently administered.

As the Mill Industry develops in Baroda it will be expedient to make a law prohiting any child under ten or twelve years of age to be employed in mill labour. In the system of compulsory education he provides freely the backward and depressed classes not only with tuition but also with books, slates and other materials of study, thereby lifting them up to the level of the other higher castes, and throwing open to them the avenues of progress and hope.

The Dhankas of Vyara and Songad may be compared to the Ainu of Japan and they, like them, took to drinking with fatal facility. But thanks to the fore sight and generosity of His Highness, by the establishment of boarding schools for both boys and girls at great expense, they are saved from sinking low in social position. They leave off drinking habits, old prejudices of a savage life disappear, and in every way they have greatly improved.

In the higher Vernacular and Anglo-Vernacular schools His Highness desires that the school should not only impart the elements of knowledge but accustom the young to application, system and method of study, and provide for them that discipline which fits them up for any pursuit in life.

As in the tilling of the ground, fertile soil, clever sower, and good seed are essential even so in education, the nature of the students may be com pared to the soil, the school-master to the sower and the Arts and Sciences to the good seed.

The teacher should study their pupils' nature as carefully as they their books, and they should not be disheartened from doing their best with the poor reward which in some places they receive, but on the other hand, encouraged at the idea that the eminences of their scholars will commend their memories to prosperity. From the earliest times the fitness of the teacher has been held as one condition of the learner's advancement. Not knowledge alone, nor maturity, nor a faithful conscience can excuse inaptitude and want of skill in address and presentation. The principal defect in the plan of education was the want of good teachers in Vernacular Schools. Till now the lower class school-masters sought the position as a make-shift for employment during the period when they could obtain nothing to do elsewhere. Teachers are needed who in addition to their scholarship were familiar with the theories and best known methods of teaching. "The art of well delivering the knowledge we possess" said Lord Bacon," is among the secrets left to be discovered by future generations." This delivering of the knowledge we possess has since been developed into a system. Hence there were established Training Colleges," devoted exclusively to the preparation for teaching. His Highness recently has ordered that the out-turn from the Training College should be increased, and well qualified and carefully trained teachers should be engaged, who could not only impart the elements of the needed subjects of study, but could strengthen the morals and shape the manners of the young. The preparation of teachers is of the first importance. "Good teachers," said Dr. Philbrick, "and what next? There is no next."

The education of girls does not go beyond the primary. After the age of twelve girls are generally taken away from schools and remain at the mercy of their parents or husbands, as their future education depends on the view they take of the female mental capacity and their worthiness or otherwise for secondary education. His Highness, with a view to raise them up from the social position of degradation, has given, of late, various increased educational facilities, and it may be expected that higher education will serve to banish this slavery of women and emancipate them from the household bondage.

It is universally acknowledged that a permanent improvement in future generations presupposes an improvement in the parents of both sexes, and that all countries which have attempted to work with the male sex alone have fallen signally behind in the march of progress.

Those who look with disfavour on the cause of female education, argue that education in girls has a tendeacy to produce the spirit of disobedience and independence, but in this they are sorely mistaken. I see no essential reason why an educated woman should not be refined and obedient as an ignorant one, whilst occasional unruly spirits may develop amongst the uneducated as well as amongst those that are educated. Higher education is as useful to girls as to boys, as better educated wives will be better companions to men, and better mothers for their children.

Let us hope that this benevolent Educational Policy will bear happy fruit in time to come, and produce future men and women—the glory and hope of the Baroda State, and that these and their decendants shall live prosperously and shed by their lives as individuals and good upright citizens a lustre upon the system which gave them their first lessons of culture.

The loyal people of Baroda appreciate the importance of uniting their interests with those of their Ruler and declare with one voice his interests are our interests, and his successes are our successes. We hail with delight every festive gathering of his Silver Jubilee that affords us the opportunity of doing honor to him who has ruled with so much wisdom and justice and who has endeared himself alike to all owning his way.

May we study his noble character, and imitate his manly virtues.

May he ever merit the esteem and love of his people, may he never be wanting in health, and his subjects in loyalty and devotion.

We all fervently join in this sentiment of ardent hope that His Highness may see all the rolling years crowned with augmented blessings and increased loyalty from every class of his subjects, and may he long live to influence his people by his wise counsels and his noble example.

Hear me bounteous heaven!

Pour down Your blessings on this beauteous head, where everlasting sweets are always springing, with a continual giving hand. Let peace, honour, and safety always hover round him. Crown all his days with joy, his nights with rest. Let honour, greatness, goodness, still be with him, and peace in all his ways.

His Excellency the Divan Sahib Kersaspji R. Dadachanji, being commanded by His Highness to say a few words on the occasion, then addressed the assembly.

He said that they must have been probably disappointed to find that he had to speak instead of His Highness. They were all aware that Education was a favourite subject of the Maharaja and whenever there was an occasion for His Highness to speak upon that subject they invariably had something new and interesting to hear. The Devan had a few words to say and that too to an assembly composed on the one hand of advanced and educated persons and on the other to that interesting section of humanity—little children who had that morning gathered around them. Fortunately for him the Minister of Education had given them the benefit of his able Address which contained sentiments appropriate to the occasion, and, therefore, very little was left for him to say now.

The recitations songs and dialogues delivered by the children were also, he said, full of apt sentiments and they took the wind out of his sail. He need not much indulge in preliminary remarks, but would at once say that it has given His Highness very great pleasure to be present at this gathering. On Tuesday morning the children did take some part in the proceedings of the public function but it was gratifying to note that the Management had thought it wise to include in the Programme drawn up in connection with the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee, the present function where the children participated so largely. In fact, that day the Juvenile Community of Baroda were celebrating the Silver Jubilee of their Ruler, to whom the cause of their education was so near at heart. The sentiments of the children that morning, could be gathered from the recitations and songs they sang before them and, undoubtedly, every one of them knew that that was a day of rejoicing and general gratification. It was certainly a sincere pleasure to His Highness to see the innocent young ones taking part in his Silver Jubilee Celebrations. It was very wise on the part of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations Committee to have included this function in the very interesting programme they had prepared. The Maharaja was pleased to thank the Committee for that reason. The programme of course was extremely interesting and drawn up with discrimination, and was very entertaining. Equally enjoyable was the programme of recitations, songs and musical drill, and great credit was due to those who were responsible for it. The officers of the Minister of Education deserved compliments for making the selection and he was sure they were all thankful to them. It was not necessary to say much about the Address of his friend, the Minister of Education, but there were one or two points which could not be wholly ignored. The Address dealt with His Highness' character and accomplishments and secondly with his educational policy and measures in connection therewith. As regarded the character it was purely a personal matter to His Highness and he would not like him (the speaker) to dwell upon it. Some nice sentiments and complimentary statements were made by the Minister of Education and from the applause they received it was evident that they all approved of it; he himself endorsed the views expressed by that officer. He would deduce one lesson from what was said in the address, that His Highness had been a student, was a student, and would remain a student, because the Maharaja did not think as many people imagined that study ended when they left the school or college, but His Highness believed that even after completing the course of education one must use his eyes and ears and adopt all that he found by observation to be good in others. He appreciated the true spirit in all matters and was not satisfied till he had taken action to introduce the new good ideas consonant with what he derived from observations and study; and they would do well to follow his example in readily acquiring what was found good in other people.

As to the educational policy of His Highness, so much had been said and written about it that little could he add to it, but he would make a few suggestions. First of all he would invite co-operation in his educational measures. His Highness had always been eager to advance education, without shrinking from the expenditure that reforms and improvements demanded. The Maharaja had remarked the other day that they could not attain that measure of success which he aimed at unless people co-operated with him in the acquisition and spread of education and knowledge. He asked co-operation not only from the masses but also from classes. These latter classes might help materially if they were disposed to do so. To the Divan it was a mere matter of wonder that though there was in Gujarat such a large number of graduates full of enthusiasm for education, they had not combined to help this cause, while in the Deccan they had established a society for the diffusion of education. In Bengal also, it was gratifying to note that similar efforts were made to impart education independently of the State. In this matter the principal suggestion was that parents must be anxious for the education of their children, and the Diwan Sahib recommended such spirit to be displayed by the educated people in Gujarat; that they should combine and organise institutions which should not only operate in the cities, but the villages should also be benefited by it. Such spirit was not altogether absent among them because he could quote instances in which public-spirited persons had established grant-in-aid schools in Navsari and Gundevi. He was sure the Government would not be deaf to appeals made to them in this behalf and he did not doubt that if a few persons combined to raise funds to start English schools and asked for State help, their appeals would not go in vain.

With regard to the present Primary Compulsory Education policy in the State many were of opinion that without the introduction of free technical education the scheme could not be a success. That for such a scheme a vast amount of money was needed could be easily imagined, and unless the people contributed money and also took an active part in helping the State the new reforms and the consequent increase of expenditure would not be easily undertaken. He therefore asked of them that co-operation which His Highness desired from them the other day while addressing that large and representative assembly. His Highness was pleased to command him that morning to say that it gave him very great pleasure to notice that some generously disposed persons like Mr. Abdul Kadar and Mrs. Kersaspji Dadachanji had contributed to the prizes to be given away to the children on that occasion. In the beginning he wished only to say a few words, but the importance of the occasion made him say a little more, for which His Highness and the ladies and gentlemen present would excuse him. (Applause).

The Divan Sahib then went to that part of the Hall where the school children were seated and addressed them in Guzerati. He told them that what the Maharaja desires in return for the large amount he devoted to their education was that they might take the full benefit of it. The boys, His Highness wished, should profit by what education they received, and be good citizens, while the girls would become good mothers, good sisters and good wives. It was not possible for girls to take as much education as the boys in every instance, but wherever possible, it was the wish of His Highness that the parents realised the fact that the girls needed education as much as the boys and would see their way to keep their daughters in schools a little longer than they have hitherto been doing. (Applause).

His Highness then gave away the prizes to the children, and the interesting function was brought to a close.

OPENING CEREMONY OF KHANDERAO MARKET.

The last of the Silver Jubilee function passed off to-day when H. H. Sayajirao performed the opening ceremony of the New Market constructed at State cost and handed over to the Municipality as a gift.

Mr. Chunilal Tarachand Chief Engineer, requesting the Maharaja to perform the opening ceremony said.—

May it please Your Highness, I beg permission to give a short history of this market which Your Highness has been graciously pleased to consent to open. Mr. Matheson in his Aid book to Engineering enterprise says as follows on the advantages of markets to cities. "The demand for increased market accommodation keeps pace with the growth of modern cities. By concentration at one place or under one roof the commerce in provisions, as well as the cost of transport and distribution are made easier to the trader a better and generally cheaper selection is available to the purchaser and time is saved to all. It also offers facilities for the sanitary examination of food and the inspection of weights and measures." Your Highness working on this principle desired to give a suitable central market to the City of Baroda as far back as the year 1884. The actual execution of the market at Sursagar commenced in the year 1891-92 at an estimated cost of about Rs. 5,00,000. The building continued to be finished as a market till 1895 when it was proposed to convert it into Judicial Courts and select a better site for the market. This site was then selected it being by the side of the principal vegetable market in Baroda. In the year 1897 four alternative plans were prepared by the well known Architect, Mr. Chisholm estimated to cost Rs. 3,63,000, Rs. 3,30,000, Rs. 1,78,000 and Rs. 97,000 respectively, out of which the last was approved of by Your Highness, with small additions for completing the ends at an estimated cost of Rs. 1,16,800. The foundation was commenced in the year 1899 but it was allowed to stand over on account of famine and was resumed in the year 1903 and completed in July last at a cost of Rs. 1,80,000. The building consists of 2 bays joined by a covered passage on which stands the principal dome of the building which rises 76 ft. high. Each bay is 70 ft. long and 34 ft. wide including an arcade all round the building. The main entrance resembles in architecture that of the gate of Dabhoi Fort and the domes recall to the mind those of a Hindu temple. In fact the building is of purely Hindu style except the arches which are of Mahomedan style. The mixture therefore so well arranged by the architect may be styled Indo-Sarasenic. The building is double-storyed and built of brick-in-mortar faced with Dhrangadra Stones. The floors are fire-proof and the perforated stone parapets are after the style of Agra Screens. The terraced roof has been executed by Messrs. Marsland Price and Co., of Bombay, in their latest style of Indian Patent Stones with expansion joints. The main building has 16 stalls on the ground floor and 11 rooms on the 1st and 2nd floors of offices.

A further sum of Rs. 91,906 was sanctioned for additional Stalls and they are nearing completion. As originally designed the stalls consisted of a hall just in rear of the main building. This cut off light and air from the main building, and did not provide place for carts coming into the Market. The design was therefore altered and the stalls have been located at the two sides leaving an open yard 181 ft. long and 106 ft. wide with a fountain in the centre. These stalls provide accommodation for 192 shops. It may be remarked here that the Market in this city is not designed altogether as a remunerative concern but to supply a long felt want and at the same time add to the numerous imposing edifices that nowadorn the city under the working of Your Highness' enlightened policy of improving and beautifying the City. It was from the commencement Your Highness' idea to make a free gift of this Central Market to the city, separate smallar buildings being built as required for suburbs, of which one near the Railway Station is already commenced. Mr. Chisholm when submitting the estimates in 1896 writes as follows:—"In designing the market in Baroda, I have been greatly influenced by the consideration that the market is not to be a source of Municipal Revenue, but a free gift from His Highness to his people. All markets in all quarters of the globe, Bombay included, are invariably built to pay whence arises the mixture of meanness and magnificence on which characterises these buildings, the result of the struggle to provide the maximum accomodation at a least possible cost and to hide the effect externally by an ostentatious display of architecture, such as the harnessing of scraps of Hindoo Temples to a very common tiled or corrugated iron shed. These incongruous structures can easily be excuted when necessitated by financial expediency: but in Baroda, where the Market is a gift, no such excuse exists. A Municipal body having completed such a market, enacts bye-laws which compel the people to use it, so that the filling to overflowing of such a market affords no measure of the actual requirements of the city. In Baroda, fortunately we can provide exactly the accomodation required and put this quantity in the best possible form irrespectively of the forms which paying concers usually take." Now Sir, it is this kind of costly and beatiful Market, as above described by its talented architect that Your Highness has been lately graciously pleased to give as a free gift to the City Municipality of Baroda and humbly request you will be pleased to complete the gift by declaring it open on this auspicious occasion of the Silver Jubilee of Your reign with this key which I beg to hand over and which I beg Your Highness will be pleased to keep as a memento.

His Highness receiving the key dwelt at some length on the advantages of Markets and naming it after His late Highness Maharaja Khanderao declared it open.

His Highness then took a round in the Market and drove off.

The Kshatriva Maratha Samaj held a meeting at New Nagpada on Thursday evening under the presidentship of Mr. T. G. Chimasshob Khanvilkar. The place was beautifully decorated and illuminated for the occasion and speeches were made enlarging upon the various qualifications of heart and head of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda, and a resolution was passed to the effect that a telegram congratulating His Highness on the occasion of His Highness' Silver Jubilee be depatched to H. H. on behalf of the Maratha community, praying that H. H. the Maharaja may be spared to celebrate his golden Jubilee to the great good, moral and material, of His Highness' subjects and the Maratha community generally.

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it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

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NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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37503 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.

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28741. Set opals or pear. and turquoise, Rs. 24.

23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.

7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.

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OPPOSITE THE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

HOME.

Ecclesiastical.—Convocation of Canterbury has resolved on the appointment of committees to report what changes, if any, are desirable in the law as to Divine service and ornaments.—The Royal Commission on the Church in Wales continues to hear evidence.—Canon G. H. Landers becomes Bishop of Victoria, Hong-kong.

Education.—The Duke of Devonshire states that £1,500,000 could well be spent on the better equipment of Cambridge University.—Lord Curzon is to be nominated for the Chancellorship of Oxford University by Conservative members of Convocation.—Sir A. C. Lyall has been elected Ford's Lecturer in English History at Oxford for the year.—The Goldsmiths' Company is giving the £8,000 required to complete the new wing of Goldsmiths' College, New-cross, now a college of London University.—Baron Kikuchi is giving, in the University of London, a course of lectures on Japanese education.

Elections.—In Banffshire, Captain Waring (L.) was returned on Saturday with 3,901 votes, against 1,892 for Mr. Whitelaw (U.).—In South Aberdeen, Mr. Esslemont (L.) succeeds Mr. Bryce with 3,779 votes, against 3,412 for Mr. M'Neill (U.) and 1,740 for Mr. Bramley (Labour).—In North Monmouthshire, Mr. McKenna has been re-elected without opposition.

Football.—England beat Ireland (Association) by a goal to nothing on Saturday. Oxford beat Cambridge in the University match on Wednesday by two goals to one.

Ireland.—The revenue authorities are suing two whisky firms for £65,200 and £200 respectively as penalties under the Spirits Act.

Law.—The Court of Appeal has decided that a pauper injured while working for the union authorities cannot recover damages from the guardians.—Leave has been given to presume the death of Lieut. G. R. Graham, Indian Army, who in March, 1905, left Peking for Manchuria.—A will of the late Mrs. Massey-Mainwarin propounded by her second husband is being contested by her son.—The Vaterland has been adjudged alone to blame for the sinking of the Naworth Castle.—Horace Rayner was charged a Marylebone on Tuesday with the murder of Mr. Whiteley.

London.—The County Council by 73 to 34 has approved the principle of an ultimate equalization of rates throughout the metropolis. The Council's estimated expenditure for elementary education for 1907-08 is £3,522,370 (increase, £93,084), and for secondary education £814,465 (decrease £4,10.). The average attendance at elementary schools is estimated at 662,000.

Naval and Military.—The Prince of Wales on Saturday inspected the London Division of the Volunteer Naval Reserve at Lambeth. On Wednesday the Prince went to Devonport to open the dockyards' extension.—The Report on the Naval Manœuvres of 1906 has been issued.—Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge and FitzGerald and Sir W. H. White write opposing, and Admiral Mann supporting, the conclusions of our correspondent on the state of the Navy. Our Correspondent replies.

Parliament.—The House of Lords on the 18th discussed the preparedness of this country for resisting invasion. Lord Roberts said he was almost inclined to despair when he thought of the blindness of the British public in being content with their present state of unpreparedness. On the 19th Lord Harris raised a discussion on the cabling to Johnnesburg, of Mr. Churchill's speech of December 18.—The House of Commons on the 14th, against the Government's advice, refused by 192 to 190 to order an election at Worcester. The debate on the Address being resumed, an Irish amendment on the evicted tenants' question was withdrawn after sympathetic speeches from Mr. Birrell and Mr. Long. On the 15th Mr. Harold Cox proposed that the Colonial Conference should be asked to discuss the desirability of a large participation by the Colonies in the cost of Imperial defence. This was withdrawn after speeches by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Churchill. On the 18th Lord Percy moved an amendment deploring that social legislation should be postponed in order that revolutionary changes might be effected in the relations between the two Houses This was opposed by Mr. Asquith and Mr. Birrell, supported by Mr. Balfour, and rejected by 374 to 111. On the 19th Mr. Hills moved an amendment regretting that no reference was made in the Speech from the Throne to the Colonial Conference and to the opportunity it offered for promoting freer trade within the Empire and closer commercial relations with the Colonies on a preferential basis. This was rejected on the 20th by 353 to 98, after speeches from Sir Charles Dilke. Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd-George, and Mr. A. Chamberlain. A Labour amendment, regretting that no proposal was announced for dealing with the lack of employment was rejected by 207 to 47.

Political.—Mr. Balfour spoke last week at a dinner given by the National Union of Conservative Associations.—Lord Crewe and Mr. Birrell were on Monday entertained at dinner at the National Liberal Club. The Archbishop of Canterbury challenges the justice of Mr. Birrell's criticisms on the Bishops as legislators.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Parliament was opened on Wednesday. The Governor-General congratulated the Commonwealth on its unprecedented prosperity. The Federal Premier has given permission for the importation of 1,000 Europeans into Queensland to take the place of repatriated Kanakas.—The Premier of Victoria, in a speech last week gave statistics showing the prosperity of the State.

Canada.—Corespondence on the forthcoming Colonial Conference was presented to the Dominion Parliament on Monday.—Sir W. Laurier, speaking on a proposal for an old-age pensions, said he did not think the country should commit itself without careful consideration.

Jamaica.—The claims against British insurance companies aggregate £ 1,500,000.—The Archbishop of the West Indies estimates the total loss from the earthquake at £ 2,070,000.—The Governor has asked the Imperial Government for a loan of £ 1,000,000.

Newfoundland.—The House of Assembly passed, by 23 to three votes, the resolution for an address to Lord Elgin on the "modus vivendi."

New Zealand.—The domestic servants in Wellington have formed a union, and their mistresses are threatened with citation before the Arbitration Court.—The slaughtermen's strike is over, their terms having been conceded.

Transvaal.—Enthusiastic Progressive meetings at Johannesburg on Friday were attended by 13,000 persons. Sir G. Farrar and Sir P. Fitzpatrick spoke. The elections were held on Wednesday. The candidates known to have been elected are classified thus:—21 Progressives, 6 Nationalists, 18 Het Volk, 2 Independents, 3 Labour. The additional results expected are likely to be:—4 Progressives, 3 Independents, 18 Het Volk. Sir P. Fitzpatrick defeated Sir R. Solomon.—The nominations to the Upper House are announced.

THE UNITED STATES.

California and the Japanese.—Congress has passed the measure for the exclusion of Japanese coolies, and the Californian authorities have agreed to admit English-speaking Japanese children to white schools.—The San Francisco "boss," Ruef, has quarrelled with Mayor Schmitz.

Governor Hughes, of New York, has asked the State Senate to remove the State Superintendent of Insurance.

Railway Accident.—An electric train was wrecked in New York on Saturday evening, and probably 20 people were killed.

FOREIGN.

France.—A political crisis was threatened a few days ago, owing, partly, to the insistence of certain Republicans on more drastic measures against the Church, and partly to the unpopularity of the income-tax scheme. On Tuesday, however, the Chamber, by an overwhelming majority, voted confidence in the Government.—A large majority of the French bishops are understood to have informed the Pope that it is highly desirable that a legal "regime" should be established for the Church.

Germany.—The new Reichstag was opened on Tuesday by the Emperor, who said he was resolved to respect all constitutional rights and felt confidence that the Reichstag would strengthen Germany's position among the nations. A measure for the reorganisation of colonial administration was announced. The Reichstag has elected a Conservative President, a National Liberal and a Radical being made Vice-Presidents.

Russia.—General Kuropatkin, in his suppressed book on the war, strongly blames General Kaulbars and other Russian commanders and lays stress on the patriotic ardour with which the Japanese entered the war, contrasted with its unpopularity in Russia.—The final stage of the elections was completed on Wednesday. Of 226 Deputies known to be returned, a large majority belong to the Opposition.—Our St. Petersburg Correspondent says that negotiations with Great Britain and Japan are progressing in a highly satisfactory manner.

OBITUARY.—Princess Clementine, mother of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria; Lord Davey; Sgr. Carducci, the Italian poet; Dr. von Rottenburg, Bismarck's adviser; the Nawab of Bahawalpur; Vice-Admiral des Vœux Hamilton; Sir W. Hingston, Montreal; Surgeon Major W. C. Seaman; Mr. R. Holbrook; Professor Justi, philologist; Colonel Olcott, founder of the Theosophical Society.—"Times."

THE WRECK OF THE "BERLIN."

Great loss of Life.

FULL STORY OF THE TERRIBLE CATASTROPHE.

The Great Eastern Railway Company's fine steamer "Berlin," which left Harwich at ten o'clock on Wednesday night for the Hook of Holland, was driven ashore yesterday morning in a south-westerly gale as she was endeavouring to enter what is known as the New Waterway at the entrance to the Maas River, and so far as is known, the whole of her passengers and crew, with one solitary exception, were drowned. The survivor is Capt. Parkinson of Belfast, a passenger in the "Berlin."

The "Berlin," which was commanded by Capt. Precious, an old and valued servant of the company and a reliable seaman, set out from Harwich on Wednesday night in the teeth of a gale. She arrived off the Hook of Holland an hour late, showing that, though she had had a rough passage, she was a good seaworthy boat. Soon after six o'clock, however, she struck on the North Pier, which is submerged at high tide, and immediately began to break up. The afterdeck stood above water for some time, and on this the passengers and crew crowded. Tugs and lifeboats made gallant efforts to save them, but in vain. The waves beat back all assistance, and though some of the telegrams indicate that there are yet some persons alive on what remains of the wreck none in addition to Capt. Parkinson has yet been rescued. Many bodies have been washed ashore.

RECEIPT OF THE NEWS.

The story of the wreck was conveyed to England in a series of messages from the Great Eastern Railway Company's agent at the Hook of Holland to Capt. Howard, the marine superintendent at Parkeston Quay. The first message was handed in at 6-35 yesterday morning at the Hook and received at Harwich fifty minutes later. It ran:—"Berlin" stranded at North Pier. Very dangerous. Heavy gale. Tugs and lifeboats going out to assist."

At 8-25 came the second message, despatched at 7-35:—"Position very dangerous Heavy gale still blowing. Have tried to take passengers off with tug-boat and lifeboat, but have not succeeded up to present."

The third cable, despatched at 7-52, reached Parkeston at 8-40, and said:—"Berlin" broken. Very likely total loss. Crew still on board. Lifeboats and tugs trying to save passengers."

The fourth message came through the London office and was as follows:—"Eastern Hook wires at 7-10 unable to reach *Berlin* to save passengers. Will do best we can. Poop of ship under water."

From these telegrams it will be seen that from the moment the *Berlin* struck the North Pier her position rapidly became worse and the officials at Parkeston were therefore prepared for the next message, which arrived at about 10-36. It ran:—"*Berlin* total loss with crew and passengers. Nobody saved."

Immediately Capt. Howard gave instructions for the steamer "Amsterdam" to prepare to leave her berth and proceed to the Hook as a relief ship. The "Amsterdam" was to leave the Hook by 11-20 last night, and would reach Parkeston at six o'clock this morning.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING AND QUEEN.

Mr. J. F. S. Gooday, General Manager of the Great Eastern Railway Company, in the afternoon received the following sympathetic message from Buckingham Palace:—"The King and Queen desire me to say how horrified they feel at the foundering of the "Berlin" and the terrible loss of life which ensued—KNOLLYS."

THE COMPANY'S STATEMENT.

Mr. W. Peppercorne, Secretary of the Company, yesterday sent to us the following statement:—

"I am instructed by my directors to inform you with deep regret that this company's steamship "Berlin," which left Harwich last evening, stranded near the North Pier at the Hook of Holland about six o'clock this morning in a strong south-west gale, and that in consequence of heavy seas, and in spite of every attempt with tugs and lifeboats to reach her save the passengers and crew she foundered with the loss of all on board—namely, ninety-one passengers and fifty crew.

"The 'Berlin' was built in 1894, and was a first class ship of 1,775 tons burden and 5,000 horse-power. She was rebuilered and thoroughly overhauled last autumn. The captain had been twenty-six years in the service of the company. He had been fourteen years employed as captain, was forty-five years of age and bore in every respect an excellent character."

CAPT. PARKINSON'S EXPERIENCE.

Capt. Parkinson, of Belfast, who appears to be the sole survivor of the wreck, was on his way to Amsterdam, where he was to take command of a vessel on behalf of a shipping firm. In describing the disaster he says that the night was terrible. In all his sea experience he had never seen such weather. So bad was it that he remained all night on deck. The "Berlin" was already near the light at the North Pier, and the passengers, many of whom had also not gone below, had begun to breathe freely again after their terrible crossing, when the vessel struck. A violent shock was felt, and she broke in two. Capt. Parkinson hurried to the bridge to offer the captain help, but just as he put his foot on the ladder he saw the captain and the pilot swept away by the sea. Of what followed he can give no clear account. When he recovered himself he was in the water surrounded by floating timbers. He seized one of them and succeeded in keeping himself afloat until he saw a lifeboat. His cry for help was heard, and he was picked up and brought ashore. He was taken to the Hook of Holland Station and thence to an hotel. He had been about an hour in the icy water. Almost in tears, Capt. Parkinson told what he had seen before he was swept away by the waves. On the foredeck at the moment of the disaster there were about a hundred people who were all hurled into the sea. While in the water he heard all around him the stifled cries of the drowning, and was continually swept against floating bodies.

As the day wore on, the sea lessened, but the weather became, if anything, worse, violent storms of hail and snow temporarily obscuring the watcher's vision. Excitement was intensified when a plank was washed ashore, conveying the information that at the time it was committed to the sea there were fifteen living persons on the wreck, and the would-be rescuers redoubled their exertions. At nine o'clock came an authoritative statement that four living people had been observed on the Berlin's stern, whereupon the steam lifeboat made a determined attempt to get a rope on board without avail.

The "Berlin" lies in the navigable channel, and is therefore a danger to shipping. Efforts will have to be made to raise her as soon as conditions allow. The Dutch Government, on receiving news of the calamity, dispatched Mr. Schokker, Inspector of Navigation, to the scene.

Capt. Precious, the captain of the ill-fated steamer, was highly respected here, and was considered one of the finest seamen in the Great Eastern Company's service. The company has only had one previous mishap on its Continental service, this being in 1869, when the Ravensbury sank off Brlel. On this occasion no lives were lost.

Capt. Parkinson had come over to take command of the steamer "Myrmidon" bound for Swansea.

The recovered dispatches, together with five mail bags, picked up by a tug, have been handed over to the Dutch officials. In each case the seals were intact.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT TO RESCUE SURVIVORS.

41 BODIES RECOVERED.

PRINCE HENRY VISITS THE SCENE.

Hook of Holland, Friday Morning.

I have just arrived here. The little landing station is crowded with people of various nationalities brought together by the common disaster.

Despite every effort, no persons have been rescued from the wreck, although it is known that there are survivors on board, and it is feared that many hours must elapse before it will be possible to reach them.

Bodies of passengers and seamen continue to be washed ashore. Up to the time of telegraphing (nine o'clock) 34 have been recovered.

10 a.m.

Among the bodies of the victims which have been identified are those of Mr. Wodman, Mr. Wendberg (an opera singer). Miss Buttel (an opera singer), Mr. Kreger, Mr. Baisman (Amsterdam diamond merchant), Moor (chief steward), and Jack Keen (steward). Mrs. Boome's relatives travelled last night from Vienna to the Hook of Holland to identify her.

A blinding snowstorm now prevails, impeding the work of the watchers on the beach. The wreck presents a terrible spectacle.

The lifeboat, President van Heel, left the Hook at 9 a.m. for the wreck. It is believed that the survivors on board number four.

12-30 p.m.

The excitement continues but in the present weather conditions communication with the wreck is still impossible.

Prince Henry of the Netherlands arrived here this morning, and has proceeded to the scene of the disaster.

1-20 p.m.

Seven more bodies have now been recovered.

Among the corpses which have been identified up to the present are:—L. Lamette; Pells, seaman; Woods, fireman; Boomes (?), seaman; C. W. B. Anderson, Hull; Bulman, seaman; M. Patrick; a boy aged about 6, who is believed to be August Hirsch, he had a ticket for Hamburg; E. F. Cooper, steward; J. R. Gemsworthy (name uncertain); G. Bullock, steward.

AWFUL SCENES AT THE WRECK.

THE LIFEBOAT WORK.

Rotterdam, February 22.

Now that the first shock of horror at the terrible disaster of yesterday morning has passed, it is only right that a tribute should be paid to the splendid heroism of the boatmen at the Hook of Holland, who laboured all through the day to save any possible survivers of the catastrophe.

As soon as the Berlin struck the lifeboat President van Heel was rushed into the water, and other life-boats and tugs were quickly got ready to assist in the work of rescue. To appreciate this circumstance fully it must be understood that a sea of literally appalling and increasing violence was running; a sea, in fact, so fierce that after eleven o'clock in the morning no vessel of any kind attempted to make the entrance to the Nieuwe Waterweg, as the channel leading from the Hook to Rotterdam is styled. The north-west gale, too, had caused an unusually high tide the depth of water being about five feet greater than the normal.

The President van Heel under these conditions, found it utterly impossible to come alongside the wreck, but her crew gallantly decided to stand by, and to this fact the one survivor owes his life. An hour and ahalf after striking the fore portion of the "Berlin" sank, and the helpless watchers witnessed heartrending scenes.

A couple of hours later, as the lifeboat was beating about near one of the signal posts at the entrance to the water way, four bodies were seen and pulled in. In three there were still signs of animation, but the fourth was already dead. As quickly as possible the lifeboat returned to the land, where there were waiting a number of doctors, who had been brought by tramway from Maasluis some miles on the way to Rotterdam. Two of the rescued men died within a few minutes, but the third, Capt. Parkinson, is recovering rapidly.

After this several bodies were picked up in quick succession by one of the tugs, among them being that of a lady, one of whose arms had been torn off. These bodies were all quickly removed to the third-class waiting-room at the Hook of Holland railway station, which was guarded by troops.

When the news of the disaster reached Rotterdam, hundreds of persons journeyed down to the Hook, where they gathered on the Dike watching the efforts of the lifeboat men at their feet. The sea washed up two bags of dispatches, one intended for the British Ambassador at Berlin, and the other for the British Minister at Copenhagen, which had been in the care of Mr. Herbert, the King's Messenger, who has perished.

VISIT TO THE SCENE.

Passengers Still Alive on Board.

RESCUE FEARED HOPELESS.

Hook of Holland, February 22.

I paid a visit to the scene of the wreck shortly before high tide this morning. The stern of the "Berlin" lies partly over the breakwater, the only portion visible being the poop deckhouses. A very heavy sea is still running and it is much feared that the remainder of the vessel will break up before to-night.

Yesterday evening lifeboat men made their fifth attempt to reach the wreck, but they were unable to approach within a hundred yards, owing to the danger of the lifeboat being dashed on to the wreck by the driving seas.

The lifeboatmen distinctly saw four men in the smoking-room of the wrecked vessel and heard their heartrending cries for help. Several gallant attempts to reach the vessel were made, but the turning of the tide forced the lifeboat-men to return to harbour.

At midnight the lifeboat made a further attempt, this time attended by three tugs, and remained anchored opposite the wreck for three hours in a fierce snow blizzard. The lifeboatmen saw no signs of life, but heard shouts, which evidently proceeded from the smoke room. They were, however, again unable to approach the wreck, and were ultimately obliged to abandon their efforts until to-night.

The wreck is now being completely swept by great seas, and it seems impossible for it to hold together till to-night.

The bodies of seven passengers and seven of the crew have been identified up to the present.—"Central News Special."

SPECTATORS OF THE WRECK.

Discipline and Courage on Board.

The Press Association's special correspondent at Harwich, telegraphing at eight o'clock this morning, says: After a weary night of waiting, the officials and Press men watching at Parkeston Quay for first-hand details of the wreck of the "Berlin" were rewarded by the arrival of the steamer "Amsterdam," which left yesterday afternoon to take up the service from the Hook of Holland, and the "Cromer," the Great Eastern cargo boat which stood gallantly by the ill-fated passenger steamer in a vain endeavours to save life.

The travellers by the "Amsterdam" could not throw much light upon the calamity, for they did not embark until eleven o'clock last night, and the "Berlin" then lay a battered and submerged wreck. In the darkness the stern alone was showing, and although some people were supposed to be on board, this statement was not accepted as being altogether probable.

An American lady, in a brief conversation, said a profound sensation had been caused at Rotterdam by the disaster, and only a few who had booked berths made the passage over by the "Amsterdam." One lady indeed, was so terrified that she even had to be carried aboard, "and" added the fair informant, "although I generally travel alone, I did not know that I should have come to-night had I heard of this before reaching the Hook.

More light was thrown upon the dread occurrence by the crew of the "Clacton," one of whom gave the following graphic narrative: "We were following up the "Berlin" at about a distance of an hour and a half, and arrived at the mouth of the Meuse about 6-30, when we saw her, lying broad side on at the North Pier end. Capt. Dale immediately sheered off, and as we were putting about to avoid the some fate nearly went on ourselves. Having swung round and got the bearings of the situation, Capt. Dale at once set to work to endeavour to succour the stranded steamer. A tremendous sea was running, some of the waves being thirty or forty feet high; for the tide was at flood and a fierce north-westerly gale was blowing bang on to the shore. We got right in at once close by the rocks, but could do nothing and had to turn and come out again. We tried to get the lifeboat out, but it was impossible for in the raging waters the boat would have been smashed to pieces. Again and again we went in standing by a couple of hours, and did not leave the "Berlin" until the last thing, when we could not see a sign of anyone on board. At the outset we could see the people in groups on board, some on deck and some in the smoke-room of the forepart.

"As we went close in to attempt rescue they cheered us, for there was apparently no panic among them. As far as we could see, the best discipline prevailed, and the passengers all had lifebelts on, and were gathered on the lee side of the ship, endeavouring to obtain refuge from the awful seas which were breaking over her, submerging decks, funnels, and masts alike, and at times hiding her from view. We got to within a distance of 100 to 200 yards, and threw all our lifebelts out with lines attached, but they did not reach the "Berlin" nor, of course, could anyone attempt to take a line, for nothing could live in that awful sea, and the Dutch lifeboats and tugs could not get further in than we did.

"When the ship broke up the passengers and crew were swept off in batches and drowned before our eyes. We could hear them shouting for help but we could do nothing for them, and they went down with the part of the ship they were on. They say some were still there last night, but we only saw the stern of the vessel standing out of the water as we passed coming back to Harwich; and no one was visible aboard. The forepart of the "Berlin" went down first, funnel and all; and it was here that the people were drowned in bunches; and afterwards we saw the bodies floating down the Meuse.

"I do not know how the "Berlin" got there, but no doubt the frightful weather responsible. She struck at about ten minutes to five, as far as we could ascertain, and we left her when all but the afterpart had gone. The lifeboats were then standing in as close as they could, trying to pick up the people who were struggling in the water. Capt. Dale did everything he could do to assist, and we nearly lost our own lives in the attempt, for the seas constantly broke over us with tremendous force. We could not, of course, discern individuals aboard, or even if they were men or women, for they were all grouped together, but their cries and cheers came distinctly across to us over the turbulent waters."

THE RECOVERED DEAD.

BODIES SHOCKINGLY MANGLED.

GRUESOME SCENES.

The Great Eastern Railway Company's Continental boat express from Harwich steamed into Liverpool-street Station punctually at eight o'clock this morning. Among the passengers was Mr. Frank Crossley, a commercial traveller, who gave to a "Central News" representative a vivid description of the scene of the wreck as it appeared last night when he left the Hook of Holland. "At the best of times," said Mr. Crossley, 'the Hook is a dreary and inhospitable looking place but I never saw it looking more dreary than last night. It was a dark and stormy-looking night with a heavy sea running. A short distance from the North Jetty, a circle of lights dancing about on the waves indicated the spot where the wreck of the ill-fated "Berlin" lay, and in the gloom I could just see the remains of the vessel, the stern portion rising above the water.

"In the first class waiting room at the quay station lay the bodies of the victims of the wreck. They lay in rows awaiting identification, and the spectacle was the most awful I have ever witnessed. Some of the bodies were headless, and many mutilated in other ways, having been badly battered about by the wreckage. The representatives of the Great Eastern Railway and the other officials at the Hook are working splendidly and are making every possible effort to recover the bodies of the victims. Up to the time I left the Hook, Capt. Parkinson of Belfast was the only survivor. It was believed by some that other passengers still remained alive on the wreck. It seemed to me quite possible that there might be some passengers still on the wreck, but I doubt very much whether any of them will be found alive."

STEAMER UNABLE TO HELP.

The Press Association's special correspondent at Harwich telegraphs, at 2 a.m.:—Capt. Smith and the second officer of the s.s. "Cromer," a G.E.R. cargo boat engaged in the Dutch trade, on her way back from Rotterdam to Harwich when the disaster occurred, seen at Harwich, said: We heard of the wreck at Rotterdam, and put on full speed to the Hook, to render what assistance was possible. The afterpart of the "Berlin" was standing right out the water, and the "Cromer" stood by for two hours unable to do anything. The "Clacton," an incoming G E. cargo boat from Harwich, was also standing by, but neither vessel nor the Dutch tugs nor the lifeboat were able to render any help to the stranded steamer. Before the "Cromer" left, Capt. Smith and the crew observed the "Berlin" break up completely. The second officer said he could see one man standing on the deck, but no one else was discernible. They could do nothing to help, although they were quite close to the wreck.

GALLANT ATTEMPTS AT RESCUE.

A Reuter telegram from Hook of Holland, dispatched last night, says:—The lifeboat "Captain Jansen," which has a record of 336 lives saved, has been making desperate efforts all day long to reach the persons still on the wreck of the "Berlin." Several times the lifeboat and the tug accompanying her were flung back on the shore. Communication was thrice established, but each time the lifeboat lost her anchor and hawsers. The "Captain Jansen" is a splendid boat. She was built ten years ago in England. Once the lifeboat was within ten yards of the wreck and the cries of the persons clinging to it could be heard, but the boiling sea at the entrance to the channel made further approach impossible and the lifeboat had to put back. Owing to the darkness it will probably not be possible to find any more bodies to-night. It is believed that others will be washed up at high tide to-morrow. The victims are examined by doctors. In every case resuscitation has been attempted, and only when the doctors have satisfied themselves that life is extinct are the bodies sent to the dockyard of the Holland-America line, which has been transformed into a "chapelle ardente." The firm of Hudig and Pieters have sent palls to cover the remains and numerous flowers.

One priest went out in a tug to the wreck of the "Berlin," and another sought permission to accompany the lifeboat crew, but was refused. The lifeboat will make another attempt at 11 o'clock to reach the wreck, in which there are believed to be some 10 persons. The crew of the Great Eastern steamer "Amsterdam," which has just arrived, heard the cries of the survivors as they passed. They have recognised a number of the victims as belonging to the crew of the "Berlin."

According to the stories of eye-witnesses the "Berlin" took the channel entrance correctly and was making her way between the piers when she was seen suddenly to turn round as though the engines had stopped. A moment later she was dashed against the jetty.

The local agents of the Great Eastern Railway Company are still unable to give any information as to the names of the passengers of the "Berlin," as it is not customary to make list. All they know is that places had been reserved in the train as far as Osnabruck for 30 members of the German Opera Company.

HOW WE RESCUED THEM.

Told by a Lifeboatman.

All day long efforts were repeatedly made to get on the wreck. After Prince Henry had gone out, a council was held to decide on ways and means, and it was resolved to endeavour to get a man on the pier, by holding him there with ropes. He was to struggle along to where the wreck was. The great difficulty was that the seas were several yards high and were washing repeatedly over the wreck.

About one o'clock lifeboats went out and put this plan into practice. I interviewed one of the men who went out in a small boat, and this is his story.

"We put off high at the head of the boat, with a coil of fine rope round our shoulders. The tug took us as near as possible to the scene, and then the rope was slackened out. By this time the boat was allowed to drift on the pier. The ship was so heavy when we got near that our boat turned round and round, coming stern end on, so I threw the coil to the mate at the stern and on the next wave he jumped out and clung to a pillar. The next wave washed high over him but he held on and each time the water receded pulled the heavy hawser nearer.

"The steamer next anchored, and we were able to crawl along the pier, breasthigh in the water, to the base of the wreck. The first man to reach it was K. Ree, and I came next. Ree walked to the lighthouse part of the wreck and found a broken rope hanging down the side of the "Berlin." He called to the survivors, 'Let yourselves side down and we will save you one by one.'

"Seven men and three women, and a boy of sixteen came down. These were carried one at a time through the surging water, breast-high, to the piles, where we shipped them into the small boat and transferred them to the steamer."

"Here," added my informant, "I want to say a word of praise for our Prince Henry. He worked as hard a pulling the boat and hoisting the survivors as any of us. All honour to him for his kind and sympathetic feeling. To-day's work will help to endear him to his Dutch people."

I next interviewed Capt. Jansen, of the lifeboat. He told me that he had been obliged to leave three women aboard, as they dared not make the descent along the rope.

The three ladies brought in are Frauleins Schroter, Buttel, and Gabler, all of the German operatic company.

I stood beside the bedside of these and heard a short account from each of their experiences, but they were all too exhausted to tell much.

Fraulein Buttel said: "I have had nothing to eat all day. I am so hungry. You are all so very kind." Her eyes filled and she could not say any more.

Fraulein Schroter told me that she thought the three women still on board were Germans. There were two young and one old. She was not allowed to say more.

Next I saw the boy, James Farthing, the deckhand from Parkestone. He said they had given him plenty to eat aboard the steamer. Then he inquired after a sailor named Fisher, of Parkestone, and was very pleased to learn that that man also was saved. He was not allowed to say any more.

The Hotel Amerika had been prepared for the sick: the billiard tables being made into beds; and blankets and hotwater bottles were ready when the survivors were brought in by the steamer.

When the news reached the shore, thousands congregated on the landing stage. The saved were put into motorcars and sent to the hotel.

LIFEBOAT'S FIGHT.

Two miles of a furious wall of foam represents the north pier of Hook of Holland. Perched on the extreme end, a tilted fragment, 100 feet long, represents all that remains of the "Berlin."

Swept by fierce snow squalls and deluged by icy seas, that fragment still bears a living freight.

Yesterday the lifeboats repeatedly struggled out on a full tide towards the remants of the "Berlin, and figures could be seen on the wreck feebly waving. Nothing—absolutely nothing—could be done for them. Throughout the night, the cries were heard by the lifeboatmen of persons still seen moving on the bulwarks of the boat deck, over which the seas broke in a sweltering cataract.

The Prince Consort, who motored over from The Hague, went out to-day in a tug to approach the wreck. He expressed despair at the powerlessness of those on board the tug to help the victims.

Prince Henry to-day also visited Captain Parkinson at the American Hotel, to congratulate him on his rescue.

Everyone is asking, "Why cannot the living be saved?"

The captain in the lifeboat has explained to me that the four days of westerly gale have caused the abnormally high sea, seven or eight feet above the normal. The north pier, on the rails of which crowds run in calm weather, is unapproachable, even at low water The lighthouse on the end of the pier, off which the wreck lies has no keepers, the light being worked automatically.

The sea, the captain says, has been much too heavy for the lifeboat to anchor to the windward of the wreck, so that a lifeline might be sent out to the survivers.

"I can do nothing," he added, "save being near, in the hope that the sea will moderate.

"We can do nothing while that flies," said Captain Jansen, pointing to the storm cone.

While the sea batters the wreck, the mast is still standing, and quivers with each onrush. The wreck is still some eighteen feet cut of the water, but cannot stand the tremendous hammering long.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Reduction of £2,036,000.

The Army Estimates and an explanatory memorandum were issued by Mr. Haldane from the War Office to-night. The two main points—the decrease in cost and the strength of the Army, the Army Reserve, and the Auxiliary Forces—are shown below:—

	Cost	Total, Strength
1906-7	£29,796,000	903,404
1907-8	£27,760,000	893,141
Decrease	£2,036,000	10,263

On Monday Mr. Haldane, in presenting the Estimates to Parliament, will make his eagerly anticipated proposals for the reorganisation of the Auxiliary Forces, by which he says it is hoped to adopt them to our military requirements.

That the changes announced will be far-reaching may be inferred from Mr. Haldane's remark that "a careful survey of the condition of the Auxiliary Forces has shown beyond question that their existing organisation is such as to make it impossible to use them with full advantage to the nation."

Of the ten battalions "Surplus to the requirements of the new organisation," the 3rd Scots Greys are already disbanded, the 3rd Coldstreams are temporarily in Egypt, and eight battalions of the line have been reduced from the Colonial establishment—four from South Africa, two from Malta, one from Gibraltar, and one from Ceylon. On the other hand, the establishment of all battalions remaining in the Colonies have been raised from 766 to 840 rank and file.

Further considerable reductions in garrison artillery establishments at home and abroad will be made as the result of the investigation of the joint Naval and Military Committee, under the presidency of General Sir J. F. Owen.

OF DEEPEST INTEREST.

There are two points of the deepest interest to soldiers of all arms. The first concerns periods of colour service, which have now been fixed as following:—

Cavalry and Infantry, seven years (with five in the reserve);

Horse and Field Artillery, six years (with six in the reserve)

Garrison Artillery, eight years (with four in the reserve).

The Army Council are satisfied that the establishment of each home battalion admits of being reduced from 750 to 720 rank and file.

The second point is the substitution of "proficiency pay" for service pay. Under the scheme of general three years enlistments it was necessary to hold out a substantial inducement to the soldiers to extend his service with the colours to eight years and this inducement took the form of service pay, at rates varying from 4d. to 7d. per day. Extra pay will no longer be given for mere length of colour service, but men of over two years service will be eligible for proficiency pay at rates of 3d. or 6d. a day, such rate being given only for the attainment and maintenance of a defined standard of skill in some partl-ular branch.

An important chance is the announcement that it has been decided to appoint a purely military Mediterranean Commander-in-Chief with no civil duties, for the Mediterranean stations as a whole. The three existing Mediterranean commands are Egypt, Gibraltar, and Malta, where the new Commander-in-Chief will be stationed.

Of other reforms, Sandhurst to be enlarged without delay, and a committee, including representatives of the universities and public schools, is sitting at the War Office, and is considering the question of the formation of a reserve of officers.

MRS. THAW AND HER HUSBAND.

Pathetic Scene in Prison.

Mrs. Thaw, who looked pale and worn, to-day paid a visit to her husband in the Tombs prison. She was accompanied by Mr. O'Reilly's one of the prisoner's counsel. As soon as Thaw received the usual official notification of her presence he hurried down to the conference-room and, clasping her in his arms, exclaimed, "My dear, brave, little wife!"

Mrs. Thaw's eyes filled with tears, and Mr. O'Reilly and the others present immediately withdrew, leaving them both weeping. A little later Mr. O'Reilly rejoined Mr. and Mrs. Thaw, and discussed the progress of the case with them.

After taking Mrs. Thaw in great detail through all her relations with White, and showing that the witness had resumed her visits to the architect's studio within a month of the original "incident" and continued them until the beginning of the following year. Mr. Jerome elicited the fact that when Miss Nesbit (now Mrs. Thaw) removed to the Grand Hotel she occupied a room which communicated with that of the prisoner.

MONEY HANDED TO THAW

Then some further questions were put concerning the European trip which the witness made with her mother and Thaw. At this period Mrs. Thaw admitted she was still drawing White's bounty, and when she sailed for Europe a letter of credit for dol. 400 or dol. 500 (£80 to £100) was given to her by White.

This money, she declared, she handed over to Thaw. There was also, it appeared, a balance in her favour at this period of the sum deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company by White. "But mamma got all that" said witness.

Perhaps, however, the most damaging admission extracted by the District-Attorney was that Thaw showed witness copies of cablegrams which he sent to White from Europe asking him to use his influence with a certain man in London to prevent Evelyn's mother raising a fuss or interfering with her while she remained in Thaw's company during their Continental excursions.

Mr. Jerome, moreover, brought out the fact that Thaw knew of the relations which existed between Evelyn and White before these cablegrams were sent.

The witness would not admit that she knew who sent the cablegrams in question, or whether they were sent in her name.

"Surely," remarked Mr. Jerome "you don't mean to say that Thaw signed his own name?—" No,' replied Mrs. Thaw, "I don't mean that at all."

Finally witness denied that when she and Thaw set out on their Continental trip she left her mother destitute in London.

The trial will be resumed on Monday morning, when the cross-examination of Mrs. Thaw will be continued.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE Feb 22

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Capt W H I Shakespear, B
Mr G Deuchars, B
Lieut-Col P S Alexander, 7 Lrs
Capt A D Cox, 69 Punj
Capt W H Beach, R E
Capt A M Houston, 55
Coke's R
Capt W F Adair, 130 Beloochis
Lieut C M Hawes, 20 Inf
Lieut G D F Gee, R A

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major H G Melville, I M S
B, Study leave from 26-11-06 to 25-12-06
Mr J T Marten, B Cov, 1 mo furl
Mr W M Sherer, B, 6 mo M C
Major H St J Fraser, I M S, M, study leave from 25-10-06 to 22-11-06 and 3-12-06 to 24-1-07
Mr J H Medlicott, M, furl to 31-10-07
Major W M Earle, I M S, 3 mo M C
Capt E E Barwell, 57 B, 14 days
Lieut C H Crocker, 8 T C, 3 mo M C
Lieut E P Grant, 25 Cav, 3 mo M C
Sub-Lieut F V Wilson, R I M, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J T Marten, B Cov
Mr L W J Perkins, B
Mr J J Bevan, B
Mr I E David, M
Mr A M T Jackson, Bo Cov
Capt H W F Cooke, 24 Punj
Capt E E Barwell, 57 R
Lieut H H Dawson, 79 Inf

UNDER the auspices of the Widow's Matrimonia Association, Jhansi, the marriage of Shrimat Jankidevi, a young Brahmin widow, of Mow District, Jhansi, has been

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Feb, 18.—Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he can inform the House as to the nature of the demands made by the Persian National Assembly to the new Persian monarch; whether these demands have been accepted by the Persian Government; and whether, in view of the present condition of affairs in Persia, any steps are being taken by his Majesty's Government to promote greater stability in the Government of Persia and to safeguard the lives and property of British subjects in that country.

Mr. Runciman: According to the reports which have been received, the Persian National Assembly demanded a formal recognition that the monarchy is limited, and that Ministers are responsible to the Chamber. These demands have, it is understood, been accepted. His Majesty's Government desire to abstain from any interference in the internal affairs of Persia, and any action on their part would be limited to such measures as it might be in their power to take to safeguard the lives and property of British subjects, should these be in danger. No particular danger is, however, anticipated for European subjects or agents, and his Majesty's Government do not consider that any unusual steps are desirable at present. The best prospect of averting any interference with foreigners is to make it clear to the Persians that we do not intend to interfere in their internal affairs.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

Mr. Henniker Heaton asked: What is the capital of the Suez Canal Company and the number of shares; how many of these shares and how much of this money is invested by the British Government; whether he is aware that the dividend on the canal shares amounts to twenty-eight per cent., and that as much as 2,000*l.* was paid by one steamer for the privilege of passing through the canal; whether the correspondence between the Prime Minister of Australia and the British Government on the appeal of Australia to reduce the Suez Canal transit dues, with a view to encourage traffic between the home country and the Colonies and India, will be laid upon the table of the House without delay.

Mr. Runciman, on behalf of Sir E. Grey: The capital originally consisted of 400,000 shares of 500 francs each. Of these, 15,428 shares had been redeemed up to January 1, 1906; 176,602 shares were purchased by his Majesty's Government, at a cost of 5,976,582*l.* I understand that the facts are correctly stated in the third part of the question. The correspondence between the Colonial Office and the Governor-General of Australia has already been published in that continent. Papers will be presented to Parliament here.

EAST INDIAN BRITISH SUBJECTS IN NATAL.

Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies: Whether he is aware that under Act, No. 18 of 1897, the Natal Traders' Licensing Act, a licensing officer appointed by the town council, or district council, or other local body may refuse to grant or continue a trading license without any appeal except to such town council or other local body; and whether he will take such steps as may under present circumstances be possible, in order to obtaining fair and equal consideration for East Indian British subjects in Natal.

Mr. Churchill: The Act provides as stated. Representations have recently been made as to the effect of the Act, and I am in communication with the Governor of Natal on the subject.

THE SEPARATION OF EXECUTIVE AND JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. Hart Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether any definite conclusion has been arrived at as to the separation of judicial and executive functions in India.

Mr. Morley: I would refer the honourable member to the answer I gave to a similar question by the honourable member for East Nottingham.

INDIAN ARMY FAMILY PENSION FUND.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to the dissatisfaction which exists with the present administration of the Indian Army Family Pension Fund; and whether he will take into consideration the advisability of publishing periodically the accounts of the fund for the benefit of the subscribers.

Mr. Morley: I would refer the honourable member to the answer I gave to the honourable member for Central Hull in reply to a similar question on Thursday, Feb. 14.

THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

On Tuesday, February 19.—Mr. Rees asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he can make any statement to the House regarding the internationalisation of the Baghdad Railway or the participation of Great Britain in the further progress of the line, more particularly of the Gulf section.

Mr. Bowles asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs: Whether his Majesty's Government had recently entered into negotiations with any foreign Government with a view to the construction of the Baghdad Railway.

Sir E. Grey: I have no statement to make about any negotiation.

INDIA AND PREFERENCE.

In the course of the Debate on Mr. J. W. Hills's Colonial Preference Amendment to the Address, Sir C. Dilke said: So far as a new aspect was given to the controversy by the meeting of the Colonial Conference under the auspices of the new Government—and he preferred calling it an Imperial rather than a Colonial Conference—he called attention to the fact that both the mover and seconder had used preference as an argument for drawing us and the Colonies closer together. Government in this country, however, could never be allowed to forget the existence of India. Outside the twelve millions of people in the self-governing colonies there were 400 millions in India for whom we here were responsible as trustees. We could take care of ourselves, but India was dependent upon us alone, and she had the first call upon us for attention, not only in respect of trade and preference, but also in respect of those arrangements for closer union and future organisation. (Hear, hear.) No new argument had been advanced to the House by the mover and seconder of the amendment showing why the views of the bulk of the member should be changed. Neither was there difference in the two speeches to certain difference were supposed to prevail, in their own party and elsewhere on this particular subject. The speeches of the two hon. gentlemen were vague, not for want of ability or of interest, but because they did not wish unnecessarily to rouse the sleeping dogs of their own side. (Laughter). Great predominance was given by both speakers to comparatively mild subjects like sugar, cocoa, tea and dried fruits; but there was almost a complete suppression of bread and meat. (Cheers.) He believed that the constituencies were persuaded of the truth of the argument as well as of the fact that at present at all events, we could not afford to dispense with all our sources of wheat supply. We could not afford, for example, to dispense with the wheat supply of Argentina, which was, in effect, a steadier of the wheat prices in this country. The mover of the amendment referred in the course of his speech to the case of India, although he made no reference to the unanimous opinion on this question declared by the Government of India and never contradicted by any Indian authority. Both hon. members suggested that we could do something for India by preference, something to make the people happier and more contended. Reference was made to tea, but in opposition to the argument of the hon. member he quoted from Lord Curzon's despatch on this subject stating that tea had been examined with care, as well as cotton and wheat. Lord Curzon on this subject said that "India and Ceylon already provided more than nine-tenths of the trade of the United Kingdom." And that "for preferential treatment there is very little room." (Laughter and cheers) China tea, as drunk in this country, was not China tea; it came from India and Ceylon (Laughter.) They had only to look at the figures of the tea trade in order to see the rapid shrinkage of the China tea trade of this country. It had been remarkable for ten years, but it became astounding a few years ago, and it had almost entirely disappeared. His argument, therefore, was that the hon. member could offer nothing to India, and as India paid 21,000,000*l.* a year towards the expenses of the empire, while we were trustees for the millions of its people, it was a serious difficulty in his way that there was, in the unanimous opinion of the Government of India, nothing to offer to India. Neither was there anything substantial to offer to Australia. How long would it take, for example, before any change in the wine duties could affect Australia, which sent us one-twenty-second part of our consumption in wine? How could the hon. member offer any advantage to Australia without risking a quarrel with Portugal, Spain, France and possibly with Germany, Austria, and Italy. The speeches of the Under Secretary for the Colonies on the subject, however, largely dealt with the Indian point, and it could be shown that, instead of helping India in her tea trade, the action of the last Government had penalised her in that respect. He did not pretend to say that there had not been throughout the history of this question a difference of opinion among Free Traders on the question of commercial treaties. Our wine duties had been used to obtain the advantages of Free Trade from countries with high tariffs. But the Under Secretary had not gone beyond that in his argument. This phrase, "negotiation with the Colonies," had always this danger lurking in it—that Colonial Office might be tempted to consider what was the easiest for the strong men at the conference, and not what ought to be put first,—the real interest of the empire as a whole. There was always a danger that India, whose interests were apart from those of the Colonies, would be substantially forgotten, as it was at the last conference. When the Fiscal Question was raised Lord Curzon, backed by a unanimous Council, showed deep alarm in regard to the conference now about to be held. Apart from his great despatch, he returned to the subject in the Budget debate of the following year, and in reference to the statement of the right hon. member for West Birmingham that the opinion of the Indian Government might be modified in time, Lord Curzon said:—"Our claim is not merely that India should have a voice, but that there should not in any imperial scheme be imposed on us a system detrimental to our interests and repugnant to our unanimous voice." Lord Curzon contemplated India's insistence on the presence at the Conference of delegates who had been instructed by the Viceroy in Council. That was in order that India might fight preference at every point. The opinion of the 400 millions outside the self-governing colonies must be heard as clearly and strongly as the opinions of the eleven millions in the self-governing colonies. But was the assumption that the self-governing colonies were agreed on policy justified? There was no evidence of it. What were the instructions of the Canadian delegates? And did not even the Opposition party in Canada share Ministerial views in this matter? It was impossible to raise this question of preference as bearing on closer imperial unity without thinking what we meant the empire to be. The proposal could not be dissociated from that of citizenship of the empire, and the position of the British subject in the British Empire. India had her grievance as to the treatment of native Indians in Natal. How could India be asked to give a preference to Natal at the expense, too, of offending such a valuable customer as Germany? Lord Curzon had proved that India's German trade was an essential if not a very large part of her system. These questions were connected, but their connection was very dangerous to the doctrine of the amendment. Our trade with foreign America was still larger than the whole of our trade with the self-governing colonies. Of British and Irish produce and manufacturers we sent to foreign America in 1905 close upon fifty-six millions of value, while to the whole of the self-governing colonies we sent fifty-two millions of value. Was it wise to contemplate, even from that narrow point of view, doing anything to check that trade until they saw a stupendous advantage in front of them? (Cheers.) If raw materials were rejected it was admittedly on bread and meat that the whole of this controversy must turn. They could do nothing worth doing unless they included these, and that fact was one of those which had caused the preference agitation to help Free Trade rather than to retard it. It was the least dangerous form of protection, because it least bore examination by that House and the country. Our trade with India was very large. It was increasing far more rapidly than our trade with any other portion of the world, and already it was rivalling our trade with the self-governing colonies. That great increase of British trade further reinforced his argument in favour of considering, for our material interests, for our trustee interests, and for our higher interests, above all things and first of all the case of India. (Hear, hear.) Preference was supposed to lead up to closer union with our Colonies. In the questions which were to be put before the Colonial Conference—the Imperial Conference as he preferred to call it—the two things seemed also to be connected, and they were to lead up to the, as he thought, unfortunate suggestion of the Consultative Committee, if it was to be anything but a name. It was before the conference in the despatch of the late Secretary of State, and the present Government had taken the committee to some extent under their wing. It was a very doubtful experiment, and it was one which the House should watch most jealously. He thought it would come to nothing, that it was not really dangerous, because he was persuaded that Canada, at all events would never look at it. His impression was that the instructions of the Canadian delegates would be to oppose, tooth and nail, the creation of any body of the kind. New Zealand did not answer about the creation of the Consultative Committee; Australia answered in a half hearted way, and Canada in a hostile fashion. The great Commonwealth of Australia, while quite favourable being protectionist to the development of a protectionist policy was profoundly sceptical as to the advantages which she was offered. The Dominion of Canada, which saw a very clear advantage as regarded certain wheat-growing portions of the country, nevertheless took this proposal with other proposals which were at the back, and if they were to be taken together, she would not look at it if it involved the lowering of the protective duty. (Hear, hear.) Canada did not intend to admit any goods which this country was most anxious to send her—(Cheers)—and he imagined that the instructions of the delegates were likely to be to take the whole of these things together, to oppose the Consultative Committee to oppose contribution to imperial defence to oppose any serious readjustment of the Canadian tariff in the imperial interest and only to accept preference if it is unaccompanied by any serious modification of their own tariff, (Cheers.)

Mr. Churchill said:—We are dealing with the principle of a great change in our fiscal policy, and say that it is not possible to give a preference to the Colonies unless you erect duties round this country which do not at present exist. And what sort of duties? Why, it is not so long since I stood in this House and heard the right hon. member for West Birmingham on a memorable afternoon use that oft-quoted sentence: "If you would give a preference to the Colonies you must put a tax on food." (Cheers). Yes, sir, the principle which is affirmed by this amendment, if it is to mean anything but mere opportunities for political partisanship, if it is to mean anything but a mere academic assertion in support of which no real effort is to be made, is that those who vote for it are prepared, if they are given the power, to impose duties differentiating in favour of the Colonies upon bread and meat and diary produce. (Opposition cries of "No.") It is no use saying "No." The right hon. gentlemen the member for West Birmingham is not here, and we are all very sorry for it. If he were here he would not allow his followers to say "No." (Cheers-) I congratulate the Opposition upon the determination at which they have arrived. They have taken a long time making up their minds, but this is the first formal, definite, public assertion which they have made of their adhesion to the principle of preference involving the taxation of food. (Some Opposition cries of "No." I am bound to say I do not think they will win in the country so much as they suppose they will. They may not win many votes by their declaration, but they will win what no doubt they value more than votes, the respect which is always accorded to honourable, but misguided, opponents. (Laughter.) We also will make a clear declaration. We will not be behind them in expressing our opinion upon the issues which they have raised. We have not forced this discussion upon the House. We were anxious not to dwell unduly upon this question on the eve of this important Colonial Conference. But since we are challenged we are bound to state our view, at whatever cost, or whatever disappointment may result therefrom. We do not enter the conference with an open mind upon this subject. (Cheers and counter cheers). Nor do the Colonial Premiers. They have their instruction as my hon. friend who has just returned from Australia showed in his masterly speech this afternoon, and as the right hon. baronet the member for the Forest of Dean has also shown. They have their functions defined within precise and definite limits. We, too, have our instructions regarding the principles we are expected to formulate and put forward and be sure of it we shall not fail to do so. Let me say I do not imagine that is going to cause any ill-feeling that is going to cause any set-back or reaction in what is, I thinks the rising tide of good will between Great Britian and her Colonies. I have read with care the speeches and statements which have been made by Colonial Ministers. I will only quote to the House what Mr. Fielding, has said. "It is a question for you," said Mr. Fielding, "for the people of Great Britain, We adopted preference because we believed it was a good thing for Canada. When your people see fit to adopt it as a good thing for Great Britain we shall be pleased. If, it does not suit you to adopt it from the standpoint of your own interests we have no objection to make. You must go your way." (Cheers.) In the few minutes that yet remain I cannot allow this opportunity to pass of once again paying tribute, on behalf of his Majesty's Government, and on behalf of the Liberal Party, to the scrupulously correct attitude maintained throughout this long-drawn controversy by colonial statesmen. I have no time to enter upon an elaborate economic discussion; and I am sure the House would not wish me to do so. I will therefore leave altogether the economic argument, and say that we on this side of the House are opposed to colonial preference on political grounds as well as on economic grounds. It is arguable that even though preference might cost us money, yet it would be worth while for us to do it for the purpose of welding the British Empire more firmly together. We do not impeach the motives of honourable gentlemen opposite. We recognise that the objects they seek are worthy, lofty objects; but we believe the methods they adopt even if they resulted as they think they will result, would not weld the British Empire together, but would only introduce perpetual sources of injury and friction. (Cheers.) It is impossible to frame an equitable system of colonial preference. The complexities which arise from dividing raw materials from other articles, the absence of any logical reason for giving a preference to articles not specified as raw materials, and refusing a preference to articles so specified, and the special geographical circumstances of each particular colony make the formation of a symmetrical and uniform system of preference absolutely impossible. And in the bargaining which must attend such a process, the haggling which the leader of the Opposition rightly deprecated on Friday last—in the bargaining which must arise ill-will, and not good-will, will be engedend. (Cheers.) I am one of those who think that it is the function of both parties in the State to steer colonial affairs out of the arena of English party politics. They can do no good to the parties who handle them. They can only injure the relations which prevail between the country and the great colonies when they are so handled. But the process which you now ask us to set up of differential duties will bring colonial affairs into every election, and into the centre of the most unpleasant pares our of financial discussions whenever the Budget is before a Committee of this House. Every year motions will be made to remove these taxes on food and other commodities on which a preference has been given, and the advocates of these motions will be forced to dwell—in just that spirit of haggling which the right hone gentleman condemned—upon the value of the colonial contributions; upon the existing proportions of their contributions to naval and military defence. And what sort of taxes will these be? I stick to what the right hon. member for West Birmingham has said. that if you would give a preference to the Colonies you must put a tax upon food. It has been said by an hon. gentlemen behind me that food taxation falls with increasing weight in proportion as the ladder of poverty is descended, and questions of bread and meat, which are of very little consequence to the vast majority of persons in this country, upon a minority constitute the most serious and grinding questions which, they have from day to day to meet, and absorb day by day and week by week nearly a half, if not three-quarters, of their whole worldly income. Now, what a basis on which to build the fabric of your empire! (Cheers.) What a strange basis on which to erect this stately monument which you fondly hope will last for ever! (Cheers.) If you wished to choose the path which would bring against the great colonies of the empire a dangerous and a terrible antagonism on the part of the working classes in this country, you could not more surely indicate it than you do by this amendment. (Cheers.)

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT "REWA."

The Hired Transport "Rewa" under the command of Captain A. W. Mann, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on the 16th February, and called at Port Said and Suez enroute. She brought drafts for various regiments consisting of 74 officers, 19 ladies, and 4 children 23 warrant officers, 16 women, end 25 children, 1,237 men rank and file, 67 women and 85 children.

The following are the names of the officers:—

Lt Col J Battersby, R A M C
Major and Mrs F A Maxwell, V C D S O 4th D W Lancers
Major G E Galbraith, R G A
Major and Mrs Goodwin, D S O R A M C
Major and Mrs Mould, R A M C
Major H S Skaman, D S O 2nd E Surrey
Captain D Carme, R A M C
Captain E D Le Mottle 1st Gloster
Captain and Mrs Luddington, E Lane
Captain G B Drew, West Yorks
Captain W A Blake, Pt Witts
Capt and Mrs F C Lewis, and child 1st Lincoins
Captain C C Clifton, 1st R Scots
Captain and Mrs S F Hamnick, 1st Oxford L I
Captain W A Stewart, Middlesex Regt
Captain R L Pritchard, R E
Captain H G Bryant, 2nd K S L I
Captain and Mrs E B Macnaghten, R F A
Capain J R Wethered Gloucesters
Captain M B Riall, W Yorks Regt
Captain and Mrs C J B Hay, and child Guides
Captain D eane 16 Cavalry
Captain H A V Cummins 24th Punjabis
Capt and Mrs Jackson Jellie, I O D
Captain C W Carey Guides
Lieut S Thompson, Essex Regt
Lieut W W J Phillips 1st D L I
Lieut B Carten 1st N Fus
Lieut R H Haining R F A
Lieut W Mc Burden R F A
Lieut N N G C McVean I M S
Lieut and Mrs E M Nixon Jacob's Horse
2nd Lieut A G deBunsen, D L I
2nd Lieut V R Mont Gomerie 14th Hussars
2nd Lieut R H Bond, K R R C
2nd Lieut C A Bird R E
2nd Lieut M Raulence R E
2nd Lieut R G Phillips, Conn Rangers
2nd Lieut A E J Collins R E
2nd Lieut W E Perry R E
2nd Lieut O G Lewis R E
2nd Lieut J D Wickham Lincoln
2nd Lieut W Platt North Fus
2nd Lieut J H Moore R E
2nd Lieut R S Whalabu attached List
2nd Lieut J M O'Rorke unattached List
2nd Lt J O Beattie, Unattached List
2nd Lt M J Daniell, Unattached List
2nd Lt T W Carbett, Unattached List
2nd F G G Campbell, Unattached List
2nd Lt V R Munton, Unattached List
2nd Lt L V S Blacker. Unattached List
2nd Lt E A Somerville, Unattached List
2nd Lt J Nethorole, Unattached List
2nd Lt G F Turner, Unattached List
2nd Lt M R B Onslow, Unattached 1 list
2nd Lt A J Heales, Unattached List
2nd Lt M Birkbeck, Unattached List
2nd Lt F J Ponting, Unattached List
2nd Lt B S Raymond, Unattached List
2nd Lt O A Boyle, Unattached List
2nd Lt E J Cripps, Unattached List
2nd Lt A M Arnott Unattached List
2nd Lt W H L J Welman, Unattached List
2nd Lt E P Belli-Bivar Unattached List
2nd Lt G H Hopkinson, Unattached List
2nd Lt S E L Baddeley, Unattached List
2nd Lt H B Barker, Unattached List
2nd Lt E G Atkinson, Unattached List
Major Lungden, R Sussex
2nd Lt Anderson, Unattached List
Rev Cannon, Abbott Chaplain
Rev Cannon, Barrow, Chaplain
Mrs H Turner, I Army
Mrs Hall, I Army
Miss Hall, I Army
Mrs Kwatt, I Army
Mrs Scott, I Army
Mrs Campbell, I Army
Mrs Hayes d, I Army
Two Misses Orr, I Army
Miss O Brien, I Army

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 22ND FEBRUARY.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Peninsular," Commander W. B. Palmer, R. N. R., arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon with English Mails of the 22nd February. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Brockman, Mr C D G
Chapman, Mr W
Cheshire, Mr Arthur
Gordon, Mr D
Gibbs, Mr H O
Gent, and infant Mrs M
Honeychurch, Mr J
Jackman, Mr A
Mirehouse, Col R and Miss Monsiff, Mr J
Mehta, Mr B
Norman, Mr A C
O'Neill, Mrs D and infant
Scribery, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Achard, Mr A G
Bradshaw, Col L
Bibra, Mr
Bichenfeld, Mr S
Campbell, Capt H
Cruddas, Capt H M
Daniell, Capt F B
Fisher, Mr and Mrs C P
Jones, Mr C V
Kemp, Mr N W
Molsinder, Mr R R
Murray, Mr R A
McKenzie, Lt A C
Milne, Mr W F
Morris, Capt G M
Nelson, Rev A M
O'Neil, Rev F W S
Stott, Mr A
Scott, Lt H St G
Syken, Mr E
Troster, Mr R F
Thomson, Mr R D
Tarbat, Mr G
Whistler, Lt Col
Williams, Mrs A B

FROM BRINDISI.

Boyd, Mr L
Hammarberg, Lieut
Jenkins, Mr W

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Kerstin-Barck, Miss
Maskell, Miss F

FROM PORT SAID.

Allan, Mrs W K
Amon, Mr S
Gargis, Mr A
Kennedy, Mr F
Richards, Mr and Mrs J L
Scears, Mr H

FROM ADEN.

Bridges, Major A
Bharuchs, Mr
Dunsterville, Col

HOMEWARD MAIL.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co's Mail steamer Oriental, Captain Leigh, to Marseilles and London.

Anderson, Mr W H
Atkins, Mr W H
Best, Mr J Duncan
Boyle, Mr R J
Burton, Mr A
Burton, Mr R
Carlyon, Rev H S
Coaker, Capt V A
Colvocoressi, Mr P J
Compton, Mr C M G
Cox, Mr C H F
Cunningham, Col and Mrs
Darling, Mrs M M
Davidson, Major J
Day, Rev J
de Bonley, Mr and Mrs inft and child
Dennys, Col W
Dick, Mr H W
Elsmie, Major and Mrs
Evans, Major and Mrs G M
Fisher, Mrs
Fisher, Miss
Frost, Mr and Mrs W A
Grinlinton, Mr and Mrs
Haily, Mr W M
Hamilton, Mr and Mrs and inft
Hamilton, Mrs A and child
Hingston, Mr E
Hodgson, Mr M R K
Innes, Capt H
Jones, Miss B
Jones, Miss M
Ker, Mr A G
Layard, Mr L
Lewner, Mr L
Longstreth, Mr H
Lushington, Mr A N
Mansfield, Mr O
Martin Mrs W J
Martin, Miss K H
Mitchell, Mr J
Moberley, Capt H S
Montgomery, Mr
Morrison, Mr E S
Newcomen, Mr and Mrs A G and child
Paris, Mr and Mrs G B
Pease, Mr H T
Poole, Mr
Pugh, Mr R A C
Ricketts, Mr G W
Sadri, Mr
Sandbach, the Hon Mrs
Schaerrer, Mr T
Short, Mr
Simpson, Capt J C
Sonsin, Mr
Soulby, Mr F H
Staepoole, Mr R S
Strutt, Miss E S
Stuart, Mr J H L
Sydenham, Mr and Mrs and child
Torkington, Mr J S
Ward, Miss K
Webb, Mr G H
Wilkins, Mr
Wills Mr T A
Wrighton, Mr T G
Young, Capt G P

BRIDGE is flourishing to almost an alarming extent in the Club drawing room, writes an Allahabad correspondent of the *Pioneer*. Emancipated from the confines of the *bottlekhana*, once used as a ladies' bridge room, where not even the seven distinct draughts could disperse the seven distinct odours, bridge players now pervade the whole room, and even overflow on to the verandah. The prejudices of the male being in favour of a quiet room for cards are not shared by the feminine players, who enjoy plenty of life and movement, and like to have conversation at hand to cheer the tadium of being dummy. Four eager heads crowned by four nodding hats leaning too closely together for comfort are not specially suggestive of serious bridge, but the players take themselves and the score quite seriously, if any one is sufficiently mathematical to be able to add it up at the end.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure or refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists, Grocers, etc, sell it.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE QUEEN AND THE TAILOR-MADE GOWN.

The visit of Queen Alexandra to the French capital has been a matter of pure joy to the Parisian tailors, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. It was not a State visit, and everyone was very careful to speak of having seen the "Comtesse de Lancaster," for it was well known that their Majesties specially wished to remain, as much as possible, incognito; to have spoken of "Queen Alexandra" would have been an admission that the speaker was not a member of the charmed circle. Everyone was delighted to see and welcome the English Queen, but, as I have just said, her visit meant something special to the fashionable tailors. Queen Alexandra has always remained faithful to her love of simple but perfectly-cut gowns; for more years than one cares to count she has been the ideal tailor-made woman; she has proved herself wonderfully conservative, and her walking gowns have always remained pictures of quite elegance: she has shown a marked liking for the moderately tight coat-sleeve—just such a sleeve as we are to have this coming season on many of our coats and boleros. Tailor-made gowns were destined to play an important part in the world of dress this year, but England's Queen has now set on them the seal of her approval, and the parisian tailors are jubilant.

SHORT COATS FOR WALKING DRESSES.

Some of the latest short coats for tailor-made gowns are funny little garments; they are neither tight nor loose, and though eminently smart "they are not universally becoming. For example, take a costume of Irish tweed which showed a blurred cross-line of dull blue on a putty-coloured ground; the round skirt just cleared the ground, and was laid in fine pleats from waist to knees, the pleat being arranged in sets of five, and carefully stitched down. The coatee resembled a bolero which had been cut too long and left so. It reached about two inches below the waistband all round, and was semi-tight, shaped in the seams under the arms, and with the back and fronts loose. This little coatee had a small turn-over collar, like that on a man's coat, double-breasted in front, some handsome buttons of silver and gun-metal given the necessary finish. The sleeves were like small wings, reaching only to the elbows, and gave from the back the cape-effect which is just now so fashionable. It was a simple little walking gown, but very chic and uncommon. The coatee which only just covers the waistband is a dangerous affairs, if it is not carried out properly, and it often gives an effect of undesirable bulk at the waist.

CRAZE FOR RIBBON TRIMMINGS.

Ribbons are playing a most important part in the fashions of the present season. They form the sole trimming of many of the best millinery models, and they are widely use for the decoration of indoor gowns. Plaid ribbons are specially fashionable this year, and very smart they look when combined with camel hair cloth or with Indian cashmere. Quite a lovely model gown for indoor wear was made of the latter material in a quite shade of peacock-blue, with, on the hem of the gored skirt, four bands of plaid ribbon, four inches in width, and showing artistic shades of blue, nut-brown, and dull green; each band of ribbon was headed by a bias fold of machine-stitched cloth, and on the upper fold there were, at regular intervals, sets of five small buttons in blue enamel and gun-metal. The bolero which accompanied this skirt was simple in outline, and fashioned after the manner of an Eton; it was decorated with machine-stitched bands and sets of buttons, similar to those on the skirt, and opened over a particularly smart waist coat made entirely of plaid ribbons. This waistcoat was double-breasted, and opened in a small V over a plain white linen shirt.

ANGLO-INDIAN WEDDINGS.

MILLAR—NIXON.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Andrew's Church, Ferozepore, on Saturday, March 2nd, when Mr. Cecil Roy Millar, Royal Army Medical Corps, third son of Mr. Richard Chayter Millar of Foxrock Co., Dublin, was married to Miss Marjorie Adelaide Eileen Nixon, only daughter of the late Surgeon-Major G. M. Nixon, I. M. S., and of Mrs. Nixon, Bedford. The Rev. S. E. Hickox, Chaplain of the station, performed the ceremony. The church was tastefully decorated with white arum lilies, roses and masses of foliage and palms, and Hymns 240 and 578 were sung as a quartette.

The bride, who was given away by Brigadier-General C. A. Anderson, C. B., in the unavoidable absence of her elder brother, Mr. C. F. Nixon, 5th Ghurkha Rifles, looked very charming in a handsome dress of ivory satin, trimmed with beautiful Limerick lace the gift of her mother, while a Limerick lace veil, lent by her cousin Mrs. Boyle, covered a spray of white heather in her hair, and she carried a sheaf of arum lilies. Mr. R. G. M. Nixon, the Queen's younger brother of the bride, performed the duties of best man, and officers belonging to the Staff, R.A., R.A.M.C., and I.M.S., formed an avenue of crossed swords under which the bride and bridegroom passed out of the church. Mrs. Anderson, with whom the bride had been staying since her arrival from Home a week before, held a small reception after the ceremony, and the invited guests included, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Crawley, and Miss Bell Syer, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Adie, Major and Mrs. Wimberley, Captain and Mrs. Mudge, Major and Mrs. Thom, Revd. and Mrs S. E. Hickox, Major Campbell, Major and Mrs. Williamson and Miss. Torie Williamson, Captain and Mrs. Rennison, Mr. and Mrs. Battye, Captain and Mrs. Walker, Captain and Mrs. MacMullen, Captain Street, and Mr. Ahern.

The cake brought out from Home was cut with a sword in the orthodox way, and General Anderson proposed the health of the newly married pair in a neat little speech, to which the bridegroom suitably responded; several photographs of the wedding party were taken and by the time that some of us had changed into tennis garb, the bride, looking exceedingly happy, appeared in her travelling costume of cream cloth, worn with a white crepe de chine blouse, and bolero of Irish crochet and shady white hat trimmed with pink roses. Showers of rice—and one white Tennis shoe!—greeted the happy pair, who drove off to catch the evening train to Lahore en route for Colombo, where the bridegroom is stationed.

Some very pretty costumes were worn on this occasion—Mrs. Anderson looked very charming in pale blue muslin, a colour also chosen by Mrs. Adie, while Mrs. Crawley was wearing the prettiest hat, white straw trimmed with folds of palest blue silk and black white roses, with a becoming white and black foulard.

DOBBES—RIVAZ.

A wedding was one of the last functions in which Sir Charles and Lady Rivaz took part before leaving the Punjab and it was a specially interesting and happy function for them as the bride is their niece Miss Esme Rivaz and the bridegroom Mr. H. R. C. Dobbes, I.C.S., her cousin. He is Deputy Secretary in the Foreign Department and been on special duty with the Amir throughout the tour, and to this fact he owes the presence of His Majesty among the wedding guests.

The ceremony itself was a very quiet one owing to its being Lent and there were no flowers or choir in the Cathedral where it took place. The Bishop of Lahore officiated, Miss Masson and Miss Ducane Smithe were the bridesmaids, Captain Ramsay was bestman and Sir Charles Rivaz gave his niece away.

The bride who looked extremely pretty was gowned in white satin with a slight train and the prettily draped bodice had touches of silver on it. Her veil was of tulle and she carried a lovely shower bouquet of white flowers and wore a sapphire and diamond pendant.

Miss Masson one of the two bridesmaids wore a charming frock of pale petunia coloured silk; the full skirt had minute tucks and bands of silk and the bodice of lace had strappings of silk. Her picture hat of mauve crinoline and tulle was simply trimmed with sweet peas and these flowers with smilax also composed her pretty bouquet and she wore an amethyst necklace. Miss Ducane Smithe wore a semi-princesse robe of pale blue Liberty satin caught in with a band of silver to the middle of the back from which it fell in soft folds. The bodice was cleverly trimmed with face and the pale blue hat with long curling feathers completed this pretty frock. Her bouquet of white flowers and violets with streamers of mauve ribbons was especially beautiful.

Lady Rivaz wore a handsome brown glace silk gown with hat "en suite." There were many very pretty and smart gowns, only a few of which I can mention in detail. Mrs. Mitchell looked charming in a pale mauve French figured muslin with hat to match. Mrs. Rattigan's dress of palest French grey was one of the prettiest and her large blue hat most becoming. Mrs. Coates looked very graceful in a black lace and net robe over white, with exquisite trimming; her hat was white straw with black feathers relieved by a small pink rose. Mrs. Down wore a very becoming gown, of purple face cloth and hat to match. Mrs. Rose's beautiful white dress with wide bands of lace let in round the hem was in excellent taste. Mrs. Dallas wore a grey voile costume smartly trimmed with silk braid. Mrs. Close wore a most recherche semi-empire gown of black white check the touch of colour at her waist matching her very smart hat. Miss Dyer wore a bright shade of pink, the bodice of lace and shoulder straps of pink; her white self hat trimmed with feather had a lovely spray of shaded dahlias in it. Lady Clark wore a greyish blue taffetas and a black hat. Mrs. Reid looked very nice in a French flowered grey muslin and black hat. Mrs. Michael wore a blue grey cloth gown with a smartly braided coat. Mrs Mant's beige coloured frock had pretty touches of pink on the bodice. Lady Masson wore a handsome black glace silk. Mrs. D. Johnstone wore a black lace dress over white. Mrs. Kensington's shot mauve silk was very becoming. Mrs. Younghusband wore the palest grey gown with hat to match. Mrs. Ducane Smithe wore brown silk voile trimmed with lace and her hat to match had a touch of blue. Mrs. R. Younghusband wore a lovely white silk voile dress.

After the ceremony at the cathedral a reception was held at Government House when many men joined the guest. Refreshments were served in the beautiful diningroom. The cake was cut in ort hodex style and just then His Majesty the Amir arrived, and after he had congratulated the happy pair Sir Denzil Ibbetson proposed their health in a neat little speech.

After that we all adjourned to the garden where we were duly photographed. The band enlivened the time of waiting while the bride changed her dress. Then she reappeared in a gown of grey voile with pink waist band and a pretty grey hat trimmed with pink flowers and a few minutes later the happy pair drove off amidst showers of congratulation and *confetti*.

DUNOLLY-GABBETT.

Although Jhansi can claim a large experience in funerals, a wedding is a somewhat rare even and the marriage of Miss Gabbett to Major Dunolly of the 6th Jats, which took place this morning (March 2) in St. Martin's Church, was a landmark in Jhansi annals. Practically everyone in the station was present when the bride, with commendable punctuality, drove up to the Church, looking exceedingly handsome in her wedding dress, which was composed of chiffon brilliants over white silk, with a wide silver embroidered satin hem at the bottom and silver embroideries on the bodice. She was followed by two bridesmaids, Miss Wood, and little Phyllis Stansfield, who looked fascinating in long white satin Empire frocks, with chiffon fichus and most dainty little lace caps. They were the bridegroom's gifts of gold and pearl crescent brooches. Major Dunolly was, according to wedding phraseology, "supported" by Mr. F. Wells of the 6th Jats, whose inexperience in such matters affected not at all his excellent bearing during the ceremony—and afterwards. In deference to the Jhansi temperature, white kit was the order of the day, except for the bridegroom and bride's brother, who was "in loco parentis." The Rev. H. Holman performed the ceremony, and after a rather protracted time in the vestry the bridal procession passed out under an archway of swords to the exhilarating strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The reception was held in the Mess of the 87th Punjabis, kindly lent for the occasion, and temporarily transformed by the ladies of the regiment into a veritable flower garden. Colonel Hancock proposed the bride's health, in a complimentary little speech, to which the bridegroom replied and Mr. Wells, who obviously entertained a modest estimate of his powers of utterance, proposed the toast of the bridesmaids. Major and Mrs. Dunolly subsequently left for Agra, amid showers of congratulation and rice, carrying with them the good wishes of the whole station.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

Third Notice.

HAVING criticised the water colours and oil paintings on view at the above Society's show at the Town Hall, we now give a few details of the minor features which go to make up the collection. Amongst these are a bunch of miniatures by Miss Gwen Hughes, of Richmond, Surrey, whose fame has penetrated to the ends of the Empire, and whose most recent successes were in New Zealand, where a couple of her dainty miniatures were purchased by the Canterbury Art Society. Miniature painting has of late come into vogue again, and Miss Hughes is one of the chief revivors of this delicate art, and her works are not unknown at the Royal Academy.

Amongst other miscellaneous studies are a couple of full length studies of the nude in charcoal by Major Burlton. The figures are most ungracefully posed, but the execution is good. A more striking work of this kind is Mr. V. V. Wagh's "Captive"—a really heroic figure, and well drawn. But the best thing in charcoal is Mr. Rustom Scodia's head of an old Mahomedan." The study is lifelike, owing perhaps to the admirable manner in which the light in the eyes has been caught. Mr. S. X. Godumbe and Mr. Harpanhalli have also sent a good head in this screen, while the ladies are represented by Miss Sonabai Jasavala, with a classic bust of some merit. Another attractive head, this time in colour, is Mr. S. L. Haldankar's lamp-light study "My Friend the Astrologer," quite a clever sketch of a turbaned Hindu in a curious light. Mr. Wagh has a large picture of a native musician squatting

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 22.

PERTINENT AND OTHERWISE.

ASSUMING that Ambassadors are subject to the same regulations with the rest of us, Mr. Bryce will have some very funny questions to answer before he sets foot in New York. The old familiar form needs no introduction to the man who has visited America, but to others the set of questions to be answered before entry can be made into the Land of the Free must recall Artemus Ward's census inquiries. Mr. Bryce will not have to declare if he has had the measles, and, if so, how many times, but he will have to say, after giving his name, to what sex he belongs, and whether he, out of his own well-lined purse or another's, has paid his passage-money. He will have to describe his physical characteristics, declare himself undeformed, vow that he is no Anarchist, and tell the history of his previous visits to the States and their purpose. The cream of the jest appears when, having sworn that he has truly answered all the interrogatories and filled in the answers with his own hand, he is made to answer "yea" or "nay" to the query "Can you read and write?"

THE BRIGG ELECTION.

Brigg, the tiny little market town which gives its name to the Parliamentary division of North Lincolnshire in which a by-election is taking place, has one rare curiosity. The stranger finds it as he walks from the railway station to the Market-place—a long low building, with the words painted at one end, "Prehistoric Boat." I inquired the other day what it meant (writes "R,") and the old man who answered my question told me that it was an old boat "thousands of years old." And, with a fine care for the figures, he told me that it was 48ft. 8in. long, and "all made out of one great big oak tree." "It is a 'dug-out,' I suppose?" "Yes sir; it wor dug out up at the gasworks twenty year ago." Later I saw the boat. It must have been a fine oak from which it was fashioned, for the width of it is a yard and a half and the depth from two to three feet. Ridges of timber had been left at intervals crossing the bottom athwart the boat obviously for the same purpose as the floor timbers of modern craft. In the soft soil of the marshlands on the banks of the river Ancholme this old boat has been splendidly preserved, and when extensions at the gasworks some years ago brought it to light a local landowner ensured its continued preservation by building it a permanent shelter.

NOTABLE PHRASES OF LORD GOSCHEN.

Lord Goschen, writes a correspondent, gave expression to two notable phrases. The first, known as the "blank cheque," created quite a scene in the House on the evening of February 19th 1884, during the debate on the motion censuring Mr. Gladstone's Ministry for its policy in the Soudan. Excitement ran very high, as Mr. Goschen was an uncertain supporter, and, being challenged by the Opposition to have the courage of his opinions, he vehemently declared: "I have the courage of my opinions, but I have not the temerity to give a political blank cheque to Lord Salisbury." The effect was thrilling, and as the Liberals cheered vociferously, a storm of derisive shouting went up from the disappointed Tories. The other phrase, "a gamble with the food of the people," was employed by Lord Goschen in the House of Lords when alluding to Mr. Chamberlain's scheme on June 15th 1903. "My lords," said he with great spirit, "I call that a gamble. It is a gamble with the food of the people."

AN EARTHQUAKE THAT KILLED A LONDON POET.

February 8 was the anniversary of the great earthquake of 1750 which frightened to death the poet and visionary projector, Aaron Hill. Of his voluminous writings only an epigram is now remembered; but he was a pugnacious bard, who so terrified Pope that the spiteful little satirist would only walk abroad with loaded pistols and accompanied by his big Danish dog Bounce. Aaron Hill is one of the many literary worthies connected with the City of Westminster. He was educated at Westminster School, lived in "Petty France," and, after squandering his fortune in schemes for extracting oil from beech-nuts and planting vineyards in Essex, was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey.

DICKENS DAY IN SOUTHWARK.

Dickens Day was not overlooked in Southwark, where the novelist lodged in his boyhood—in classic Lant-street—and which historic locality is the stage upon which many a scene in the novels is represented. In the Central Reference Library a case was devoted to some objects lent by a local Dickens-lover, and books were exhibited opened at some of the passages showing the author's intimate association with and knowledge of the past life of the district. An interesting exhibit was the original sketch for the engraved picture of "Little Dorrit and the Sexton" in the vestry of St. George's Church in the Borough—"Little Dorrit's Church" it is called in Southwark.

THE LATEST HEALTH RESORT.

The latest fashionable health resort is the Matoppos, in Southern Rhodesia, where Cecil Rhodes was laid to rest. Mr. T. P. O'Connor tells in P. T. O. of a letter received from a distinguished invalid who, after two months' illness, of Malta fever, went thither. After nine days of the fine mountain (tableland) air, he was able "before sunrise" to take a two-mile walk. He put on "nearly one stone in twenty-five days." This would seem to speak volumes for the efficacy of a cure there; and then there is the delight of travel—"the country round is so varied and the walks and drives through the grandest examples of semi-granite rock are most restful to the eye and brain."

THE "PEARL OF THE ANTILLES."

The late disaster in the "Pearl of the Antilles" made one turn to the recently published volume "Jamaica: Painted by A. S. Forrest; Described by John Henderson." (A. and C. Black.) The letterpress takes the form of chatty descriptions of the people and the island, which, supplemented by the illustrations in colour, give an excellent idea of both. Mr. Henderson writes enthusiastically of Jamaica. For instance: People (he says) talk of its industrial backwardness, its commercial weakness, of the impossibility of its finances. As well discuss the poverty of the convolvulus, or the nakedness of the lily. Jamaica was created by Providence to show mankind something of the meaning of beauty. It was to stand as an explanation of Eden—a glimpse of Paradise. Nature never intended that it should become a rum-garden, or even a field of speculative agriculture. It is just a place that should be allowed to stand for ever, as the garden of the world; the vigorous yet languorous Hesperian reflection of all the beauty of the East and West and North and South; the heart and soul of terrestrial beauty. If all this be so, Jamaica must indeed be "the fairest jewel in the golden Caribbean."

TWO VIEWS.

Mr. Henderson gives a report of conversations he had with an intelligent and well-informed negro and also with an important servant of the Government. The negro urged Home Rule. The people of the island had every moral right to govern themselves, to frame their own laws, and to administer their own laws. He anticipates that one day Jamaica will be entirely independent of England, but that the freedom the natives aspire to will come by political, not armed, revolution. The white man, when told this, said, "Bosh! your glib acquaintance was engaged in the delicate act of pulling your leg." But, it was urged, suppose the coloured people were to organise properly and under the leadership of a strong man demand absolute Home Rule? "Then," said the white man, "we should have to tell them to go to the devil."

A PROSPEROUS FUTURE.

In the opinion of this same Government official Jamaica will have a most prosperous future: We lack capital (he said) and we lack good men. There is room in Jamaica for thousands of good educated Britons with a bit of capital. And these will turn up some day. Fortunes are being made in Jamaica to-day. And as soon as Englishmen get wind of that sort of thing they will find their way to Kingston quickly enough. We have not done with the sugar trade yet, and there is plenty of money in fruit, timber, and coffee. We can grow anything, and land is cheap enough. The railway is going to help the country along, and so is the Panama Canal. But, most of all, we are going to be assisted by new British immigrants. To the question, How much capital would a settler want? the Government official made answer: "The more the better, of course; but a thousand pounds at least." The impression one gathers from the work as to the physical attractions of the island and its commercial future is altogether of a most pleasant character.

ROYAL ELOPEMENTS.

That elopement still runs in the Hapsburg blood is shown by the romantic story; sent from Geneva, of a runaway Austrian (Princess and her lover. Indeed, such Royal escapades have become so frequent as to excite little surprise. The most romantic of these stories is perhaps that of the Archduke John, who, when travelling home from Italy to Austria, lost his heart to the postmaster's pretty daughter, who for lack of a postillion, had donned boy's clothes and taken her place in the Archducal equipage. Archduke John Salvator gladly resigned his Royal rank to share life with Ludmika Hebel, the charming if lowly born dancer. Archduke Henry made a similar sacrifice for Leopoldine Hoffman, an actress; Archduke Ernest contracted a secret alliance with a still more obscure bride, and his son by her was not long ago waiter in a Budapest cafe; and Archduke Leopold ran away with Fraulein Adamovics, a favourite of the music-halls. The Emperor's granddaughter lost her heart to Otto von Windisch-Gretz the moment she set eyes on him at her very first ball; and the elopement of the Crown Princess of Saxony with her children's tutor is still a recent memory.

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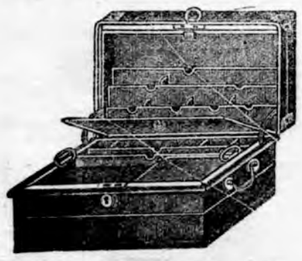

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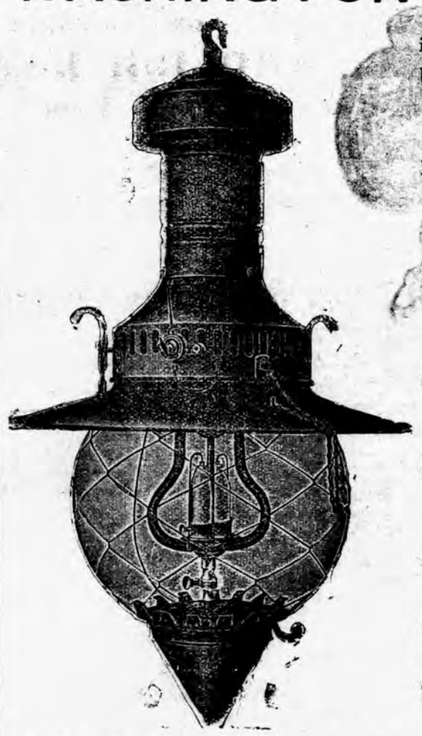

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